HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,154—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâk. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
23rd Apl.	ORIENTAL	6234	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6234	HIMALAYA	6938
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	6234	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,959	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,376	Chevallier	12th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 28th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colleda	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
* SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,188	24th Apr. "
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	28th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARFA, Agent General,
Samoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 22nd April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chibdi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd MAY, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,940 tons, on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1904. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903 the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea) Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per sett according to numbers available. Returned charge one Rupee.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

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MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and SHERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.
VISITORS TO BOMBAY Who wish to ENJOY A GOOD MEAL, are recommended to try our BREAKFAST, TIFFIN or DINNER, (Table d'Hote or A la Carté) Served at ANY HOUR of the DAY Till 8-45 P.M.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.
WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.
HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

READY SHORTLY.

	Rs. a.
A CONCISE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY. By Robert Freke Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England. Orders now registered.	9 3.
THE COMPLETE WORKINGS OF CRAFT FREEMASONRY. Being a practical guide to the Three Degrees in Blue Masonry	4 8
THE ETIQUETTE OF FREEMASONRY. A Handbook for the Brethren. By an old Past Master	4 8
MANUAL of FREEMASONRY. By Richard Carlyle	2 10
THE TEXT BOOK of FREEMASONRY. By a Member of the Craft	3 12

VEST POCKET MANUALS.

Rs. 4-8 each.

THE LECTURES OF THE THREE DEGREES IN CRAFT MASONRY.

THE PERFECT CEREMONIES,

Mask Master Mason.

VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

S. S. MANIN ARRIVING TUESDAY, 19th April, is DISCHARGING her CARGO at No. 0 PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to take immediate DELIVERY. Capt. HARDCASTLE will attend to SURVEY cargo at 8 o'clock a. m.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
Agents.

STOLEN.

I DO hereby INFORM the PUBLIC that a 3rd Class Mechanical Certificate of Competency, No. 172 of July 1899, is STOLEN AWAY on the 14th instant. No one should make use of the same.

ATMARAM PURSHOTTAM.

Bombay, 18th April, 1904.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "COTTON SEED" will be RETESTED for Tonnage on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Dannal Bunder, (opposite the Prince's Dock) when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th April 1904.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year WILL START 9th May.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 30th April.

DRAWING will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 6 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Subscription Rs. 10.

The WINNERS are entitled to hold the CUP for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules 1903-1904.

E. R. FISCHER,
Honorary Secretary for Hockey,
Bombay Gymkhana.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the estate of ARTHUR CRESWELL BOULTON, late of Bombay European deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of September, 1903, and PROBATE of whose last Will and Testament was on the 26th day of March, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HUMPHRIES GILL and HENRY EDWARD EDLESTON PROCTER, the Executors in India in the said Will named to have effect throughout the province of Bombay are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Humphries Gill and Henry Edward Edleston Procter on their behalf at their Office No 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 5th April as after that date the said Humphries Gill and Henry Edward Edleston Procter will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors in India shall have notice as aforesaid and not to claims sent to subsequently shall be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1904.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the said Executors in India.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,

32, Broadway, MADRAS

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

High Court.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 103 of 1902.

Bai Jadav .....Plaintiff

vs.

Ranchordas Dwarkadas .....Defendant

and

Suit No. 280 of 1902.

Nagindas Manmohandas.....Plaintiff

vs.

Ranchordas Dwarkadas .....Defendant.

By order of Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Maneckjee Sorabji Captain, the Special Commissioners in the above suits, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting of gold (fancy, pahel edi and daksh-vel) bangles, one head ornament ful, one gold dora, one gold chandanhar (4 strings), two gold mohunmalas (2 strings), one gold seal ring, and two sambashas (enamelled).

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1904, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the Right of using as a monthly tenant a plot of Municipal vacant land admeasuring about 167 square yards, situated at Reay-road, Mazagon.

The Right will be put up for the monthly rental, which should be paid in advance.

The offer will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's Confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 19th April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Article but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 3-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS Hamburg Firm WANTS CONNECTION with Exporters of Indian Products, especially Oilseeds, Oil-Cakes, etc. etc. Advertisers will buy for their own account and only require connection with reliable first-class Shippers. Please address "H. G. 2531," care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Hamburg.

WANTED.—STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING, Special Rates. Our system is the only recognised system of Pitman, the King of Stenographers. Certificates obtained for Students from London. Apply M. BENJAMIN, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Hamman Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hoyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bound; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
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STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

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OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks Intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be seen on Wire Ticket IN addition to any other stamp (such as Crown, Eagle, &c.) or name, which may appear, but they should beware of imitations.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-12.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

K. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £3,337,006
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to
POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 15.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= — 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 1-2	= + 1-16
2 months hence	24 1-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	53 1-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
4 " " Fine "	2 5-8 per cent.	= unchanged
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	= — 3
7 day marizet loans	2 1-4 per cents	= — 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·06 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-8 —1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·72	7·60	7·66
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·62	7·62	6·61
—4	—5	—5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·61	6·22	6·20
—4	—3	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000
Do. last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	36,000
Do. do Continent	6,000

In New York—

Spot	11·40
Futures, month of July	14·36—14
Do. do. December	11·69 +2

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 9-16
Futures, month of July	14·75 —10
Do. do. Oct.	11·72 +7
Tone at close	dull.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	5,55,000
Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	2,520,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	314,000
Total quantity in sight	9,340,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 16th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,518 bales.
Wheat	24,380 cwts.
Linseed	12,423 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,667 "
Gingellyseed	1,945 "
Poppyseed	1,914 "
Groundnuts	478 "
Castorseed	9,128 "
Rice	23,053 "
Myrabollams	4,482 "
Cottonseed	7,807 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,257 "
Jowar	7,397 "
Maize	473 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T.....1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 4 Months Sight on A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 125
Shanghai 30 do do 171
Japan 30 do do 146
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash..... Rs. 98-3
1st Settlement 2nd May " 98-2
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 14th April	3½ per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5	do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5	do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7	do
Bank of Bombay cash balance is 19 lakhs down.	

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone easier

	Rs.	a. p.
Ready	5	3 0

Rapeseed.—Tone easier.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8 0

Poppyseed.—Tone dull.

Ready ...	5	6 0

Castorseed—Tone dull.

Ready	19	12 0

Gingellyseed.—No business doing. Prices nominal.
WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.
Pissi, 91 per cent .....Rs. 29-0
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 28 4
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated bale 5,000
Imports bales 9.000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·74	7·71	7·68
+2	+2	+2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·64	7·38	6·67
+3	+3	+6
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
6·37	6·28	6·24
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The market is somewhat irregular. The higher grades of Broach and Dhollera descriptions are in demand and prices are raised Rs. 2, while Berars are lower Rs. 2 and Bengals are unchanged. We hear of little business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	251	237	230	April 25,
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Comrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	260	254	...	"
Khandeigh (M.-G.)		251	243	"
Jalgaum do.		253	245	"
Khandwa do.		261	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	262	255		
Karanja do. do				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	269	262	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	273	266	...	
Broach (M.-G.) "	328	318	...	
Do. (M.G.) ...	330	320	...	Ready
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	280	270	...	April 25
Do. H.G.) ...	277	267	...	May 25
Mutia (M. G.)	261	251	...	April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	290	May 25
Western	...	271		"
Bhownugger (H G) ...	276	266		April 25
Do (H G) ...	273	263		May 25
Dhollera M.-G. ...	282	272		April 24
Do H-G ...	279	269		do 25

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 16th April, as compared with the statement of the 9th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 9. Rs.	April 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,96,763	55 17.771
Public Deposits at Branches	73,87,128	78,30,807
Other Deposits	5,39,16,159	5,61,03,242
Post Bills	5,929	11,651
Sundries	14,84,478	15,06,904
Rs...	9,10,90,357	8,93,77,175
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,41,834	1,07,88,503
Other authorised Securities	15,19,847	13,97,867
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,89,749	66,08,316
Loans do. do. do.	1,45,08,911	1,52,71,348
Bills discounted and purchased	2,84,65,207	2,87,57,744
Road Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,471	3,404
Balances with other Banks	8,96,508	11,45,970
Sundries	1,77,033	1,86,999
Cash	2,67,42,605	2,48,53,723
Rs.	9,10,90,357	8,93,77,175

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN DOCTOR.

THE death occurred at Bandora on Thursday night, of Dr. Haji Hassum Munji, Medical Officer on the S. S. Nawab, of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld. He had been for the last 19 years successfully working as Medical Officer on the steamers of different wellknown companies. He went in the same capacity on board the Nawab, some time back to Jeddah and utilized the occasion to perform the Ziksari (Great) Haj, at Mecca, this year. His caravan was among others attacked and plundered by the Arabs on the road between Jedda and Mecca, but he escaped on his camel. Owing to the hard journey on camel back he was attacked with intestinal obstruction and ultimately succumbed to it. He was proprietor of the well-known patent medicine "Amrutine." He was of a quiet and sociable disposition and much liked by a large circle of friends and relations who have to mourn his death at the comparatively early age of 42 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

BIRTH.

KANGA—April 17, at Poona, Mrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga, Solicitor, of a son.

ALIBAG.

BIRTH.

BROWN—April 17, at Alibag, the wife of the Rev W E Wilkie Brown, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—April 10, at Cuttack, to Mr and Mrs C B Drake-Brockman, Bengal Police, a daughter.
STAINTON—March 31, at Gilgit, Kashmir, the wife of Vernon Stainton, Punjab P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEDWORTH—HARDY—April 12, at Haldwani, by the Rev Pritchell Shaw, Charles Mortimer Medworth, Conservator of Forests, Siam, to Eunice May, only daughter of Captain J Hardy, I S M S.

DEATH.

SCHONEMAN N—April 10, at Gojra Canal Rest House, of bubonic plague, Elsie Margaret, first born, and only daughter, of Mr and Mrs F W Schonemann, of Lyallpur, aged 5 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-48m., 1-34a. Low water, 6-54m., 7-22a.
Indian Hotels Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Building Company, Victoria Buildings, 3-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 15 this evening.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—The weather is unsettled this side now a days, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The days are hot while during the early hours of the morning we feel cold. Yesterday a terrible dust storm passed over this place. The Bunder is busy at present, the traffic being brisk. Three steamers arrive in a week.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lambu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam Zanzibar, Quilimana, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Nevasa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m to-day.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

FATAL FIRE.—On Saturday evening, while one, Langan Gonsalves, a Portuguese and his wife were absent from their shut at Khada, Matunga, a smouldering fire in the fire place flared up owing to the breeze and the hut which was made of bamboo matting was destroyed by the flames. Two girls of Gonsalves aged three years and four months respectively, were in the hut at the time. The elder girl ran out leaving her infant sister in the cradle with the result that the child was severely burnt and died yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. C. Burrard and the Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m, to-day :—

March	Takhmi	Ackermann
Overture	Il Domino Bianco	Boieldieu
Selection	The Mountebanks	Collier.
Pol a (on a Theme)	Star of England	Parrell.
Fantasia (No. 3)	On Popular Ballads	Kappy.
Valse	Hofball-Tanze	Fetras.

THEFT OF A NOSE RING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Walker charged Shaik Mahomed Shaik Balla, a Mahomedan with stealing a gold nose ring set with diamonds and pearls valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to his master Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-law, who resides at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. The evidence showed that the nose ring was kept in a drawer from which it was found missing on Sunday. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion. The accused on being questioned by the police, produced the ring from underneath a large wooden box in the store room, where he had concealed it. The case stands remanded.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S REVENGE.—At the Gocul das Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Tookaram Pandoo, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was in the employ of a shopkeeper and lived in Holi Chuckla, Fort. For the last three weeks he suspected his wife of misconduct and often charged her with unfaithfulness to him. She repudiated the charge and there had been altercations between them. On Saturday evening, they took their meals and retired to rest. About midnight a quarrel took place between them but nothing unusual happened then. About 5 o'clock in the morning the husband in a fit of jealousy cut off the tip of his wife's nose with a penknife, as she was lying asleep in her bed. She awoke and raised an alarm which brought neighbours on the scene. The deceased then swallowed a quantity of arsenic with the result that when the police arrived he was found sick. Both the husband and wife were conveyed to the Gocul das Tejpal Hospital where the former admitted before the house surgeon having taken arsenic. He grew worse and died the same evening. The wife has been progressing favourably. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with arsenic.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A BORAH.

At the old Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Jeewaji Nathoobhoy, a Borah, aged thirty-five years, who was murdered in Chimna Butcher Street during the recent Mohurrum disturbances. It was alleged, by Abdoola Haji Hoosein, a Memon that the accused Abdoola who kept a firewood depot Chimna Butcher Street stabbed the deceased on the abdomen and neck with a penknife in a lane at the rear of the depot on the Taboot Day. After the evidence of several witnesses was recorded, the jury by a majority of six to three returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to wounds on the neck and abdomen, but by whom or under what circumstances the wounds were inflicted there was not sufficient evidence to show.

AN ICE FACTORY AT DEOLALI.

A LARGE and representative gathering assembled at Deolali yesterday morning at the invitation of Messrs H. J. Rustomjee and Co., Bombay and Kurrachee, to witness the opening ceremony of the ice factory erected by them. The factory and shamiana, writes a correspondent, were tastefully decorated with bunting and flowers,

The proceedings commenced with a speech by Mr. B. H. J. Rustomjee who gave the history of the factory, and stated that it was due to the efforts of Colonel Whitacre Allen and the interest taken by General Sir James Willcocks that the Factory was a fait accompli.

Colonel Allen replied in suitable terms, congratulating the station and neighbourhood who, he said, were largely indebted to the enterprise of Messrs H. J. Rustomjee and Co. The factory, he added, would be a real boon to this popular health resort. He further stated that on his assuming the command of the station he had endeavoured to get local tradesmen and others to put up a factory of this kind, but he could not succeed until Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co., came to the help of the Depot.

After the speeches Colonel Allen distributed shawls and loongies to the contractor and the workmen on behalf of Messrs H. J. Rustomjee and Co., and opened the Factory with a silver key amid cheers and Mrs Allen having turned a silver starting wheel, the machinery was set in motion.

Refreshments were then served. Col and Mrs. Allen and others were garlanded by Mrs Behramjee H. J. Rustomjee and the party were photographed.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

LAYING OF ELECTRIC WIRES.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the electric wires laid by Mr. J. N. Tata from his residence to the Gymkhana Chambers through Outram Road :—"I have to state that Mr. J. N. Tata has laid electric wires from his residence to the Gymkhana Chambers through Outram Road. It appears that the wires were laid without Municipal permission and he was therefore addressed on the subject and informed that if he agreed to the conditions as per accompanying memo. the wires would be allowed to remain in their present position. As Mr. Tata has now agreed to the conditions I request the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act, to his being allowed to lay the wires on the road in question at an annual rental of Rs. 100. The rent will commence to be charged from 1st April 1904."

The following are the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter and agreed upon by Mr. Tata with reference to the subject : "(a) That you will pay to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 100 per annum for your right of maintaining the wires or cables from 1st April 1904. (b) that in the event of the Municipal Commissioner deciding that the wires should be entirely removed from under the said Municipal roads, the Municipal Commissioner will serve you with a notice to that effect and that you will remove the wires and cables with their casings and make good the abovementioned roads within three months from that date of receipt of the notice and (c) that failing this, the work will be carried out by the Commissioner through Municipal Agency at your risk and expense."

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that under section 29 of the Municipal Act and subject to the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, Mr. J. N. Tata be allowed to lay electric wires on the road in question at an annual rental of Rs. 100.

Mr. A F. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad inquired as to when these wires were first laid and when they were discovered by the Executive Engineer's department. It was evident that the wires had been laid long before they were discovered by the Executive Engineer's department and he asked why the rent should not be charged from the time they were laid. It should also be explained what steps were taken by the department after the discovery of the wires. He moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be postponed until the information he had asked for was supplied by the Commissioner to the Corporation.

Mr. Jafferbhoy withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment which was adopted.

PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE TANK.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, with regard to the condition of the tank behind the old Government House Parel. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Executive Health Officer who inspected the tank reported that no mosquito larvæ were found in it and he was of opinion that the condition of the tank could not be considered to be injurious to the health of the people as evidenced by the number of deaths and the number of cases of illness that had occurred amongst the residents of the locality during a period of two years. The register of cases treated at the Naigaum Dispensary showed that there had been only eight cases of malarial fever amongst the residents of the locality round about the tank and twenty eight deaths from diseases other than plague during a period of two years. Under the circumstances he did not think any action was called for regarding the tank referred to.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji proposed that the report be recorded and that the Commissioner requested to submit quarterly chemical as well as bacteriological analytic report as regarded the presence of mosquito larvæ and unwholesomeness of water generally.

Dr. Batliwalla in seconding the motion observed that an investigation ought to be made into the matter so as to enable them to arrive at a correct conclusion.

The proposition was agreed to.

PLAGUE AT MALABAR HILL.

Dr Batliwalla moved that the reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarters ending the 31st December be recorded.

Mr. Jehanzhir Cowasji Jehanghir observed that not a word had been mentioned in the reports regarding the number of plague cases that had occurred in Peder Road, Altamont Road and Nepean Sea Road. There had been plague cases in almost every bungalow in the roads referred to on the Hill especially in servants' quarters and he did not know why no action had been taken by the Health Department in the matter.

It was pointed out that the reports of the Divisional Health Officers were not for the period referred to by Mr Jehangir. The plague cases had been occurring since February last, while the reports referred to the quarter ending the 31st December last.

The Municipal Commissioner said printed notices were posted on each and every bungalow on Malabar Hill requesting the occupants to give information to the Health Department of every case of plague that occurred in the locality. If they did not do so, it was the fault of the occupants and not of the Municipality (Hear Hear, and Applause).

The reports were then recorded.

RE-ORGANISATION OF A DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, submitting proposals for the reorganisation of the Committee's office establishment.

The Committee in their letter stated that the establishment was sanctioned by the Corporation when they considered the schedule of appointments eight years ago, and they ventured to think that the time had now come when the Corporation should revise the establishment by way of giving to the present staff such increase of salary as they, under the circumstances set forth might be held to be legitimately entitled to, and by such additional staff as the growing work of the Committee rendered necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would obtain the Chief Accountant's report thereon and submit it with his own remarks to the Corporation through the Standing Committee suggesting the source from which any additional expenditure that the Corporation might sanction could be met.

In support of the proposition he said that the Committee's letter spoke for itself. The establishment had been settled about eight years ago, and the work of the department had since so far increased that it was absolutely necessary that the clerks should receive a higher remuneration, and that one more clerk should be added to the establishment.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji in seconding the proposition observed that as additional work had been thrown on the establishment the proposed increase to the different clerks be given. It was a most reasonable request on the part of the Committee, and it ought at once to be complied with.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee supported the proposition.

Dr. Viegas considered it an extravagant proposal and moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider the same.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta considered the proposal to be a very reasonable and moderate one. The clerks were underpaid all these years, and the small increase proposed should, in all justice, be given to them.

Mr. Baptista was also in favour of appointing a Committee.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee, a member of the Committee, said the clerks were ill paid and they deserved the proposed increase.

Dr. Sukhia was in favour of giving promotion to the hard worked clerks.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad having replied on the debate, Dr. Viegas's amendment was put to the vote and lost, only the proposer and seconder voting in its favour. The original proposition was then carried.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOMELESS LEPERS.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the question of accommodating homeless lepers in Bombay. The committee after considering the Commissioner's letter regarding the number of inmates in the homeless leper Asylum at Matunga and the places they belonged to ; and the Government letter dated the 27th July 1903 regarding the question of additional accommodation for vagrant lepers, submitted for the approval of the Corporation a draft representation to Government.

Dr. Sukhia had appended the following minute of dissent to the report :—I approve the report, and beg to add that it is high time that such asylums should only be maintained in places far off from towns and cities thickly populated like Bombay and other district towns, as they are a constant menace and danger to public health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock in his minute of dissent states :—

Although I am in accord with para. 4 of the report of the sub-committee I regret I cannot sign it. The question of the contagion of leprosy is still sub judice and the conclusions of the Leprosy Commission have not yet been reported while those of Mr. Hutchinson have been.

The following is the draft representation to Government on the subject :—

I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to address the following representation to Government in reference to your letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 27th July 1903, regarding the question of increasing the accommodation at present available for lepers, so as to enable the Police to deal with the large number of vagrant lepers moving about the city, the Commissioner having submitted your letter to the Corporation for consideration. Your letter states that the detention of lepers in an asylum seems to the Governor in Council to be one of those "measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases" that are incumbent on the Corporation, under Section 61 (g) of Bombay Act III of 1888; that, as a matter of fact, however, the Corporation pay only half the cost of maintaining the Matunga Leper Asylum (the other half being paid by Government), and that this arrangement was made for the express purpose of relieving the city of a part of the cost of maintaining lepers who had wondered in from elsewhere. It is, therefore, suggested that the Matunga Asylum, which is now full and unable to receive any more leapers be enlarged from funds to be raised from the public, and that the cost of maintenance be divided as heretofore between Government and the Corporation. In reply I am to invite your attention to my predecessor, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, No. 5243, dated the 2nd September 1890, in which the Corporation distinctly declined to acknowledge that it was "any portion of the legal duties cast upon them by law to establish or maintain homes, asylums hospitals or sanitaria for lepers or leprous vagrants," and made it clear that they agreed to bear half the cost of maintaining the Matunga Asylum, not because of any legal liability, but simply with the object of co-operating in the work of alleviating human suffering. The Corporation's view of their legal responsibility in the matter was subsequently endorsed by Government themselves when in writing to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in reference to his offer of a lakh of rupees for the construction of a new Lepers' Home, they stated that they were advised by their Law Officers that responsibility for the equipment and maintenance of Leper Homes was not imposed by any law on any person or Corporation" (vide accompaniment to Government letter to the Corporation. No. 853, dated the 1st March 1895). The report (1893) of the Leprosy Commission in India has established that leprosy is not a disease to be classed as "dangerous" in the sense in which that word is used in Section 61 (g) of the Municipal Act. The Commission came to the conclusion that "the presence of a lepar in a healthy community was a source of danger no greater than the presence of an individual suffering from tuberculosis ; that both diseases were contagious in an equal and minimal degree ; and that the amount of ulceration which existed in both diseases was to some extent a measure of the danger of contagion." The recent investigations of the famous leprosy expert Mr. Hutchinson, go to show that leprosy is non-contagious. In the face of such authoritative pronouncement, and the advice of the Law Officers of Government, the Corporation feel unable to admit any liability for the provision of asylums for lepers. That without any such legal obligation on them, the Corporation should have undertaken to bear so large a share as one-half of the cost of maintaining the present Asylum at Matunga is due to the Corporation's desire to co-operate liberally with Government and the public in alleviating the miseries of a class of people whose lot is particularly pitiable. The Corporation's contribution will be admitted to be liberal if it is remembered that of the unfortunates who receive shelter in the Asylum, a very small number belongs to the city of Bombay. In a report made on the 14th April 1902, the Medical Officer in charge of the Asylum writes as follows :—"There were on the 11th of April 1902, 3 8 leper inmates located in this institution, 94 lepers out of these were usual residents of Bombay, i.e. they had been in this city for at least 10 years before admission. Out of these 94 lepers, 14 are Bombay born, some of them owning a little property in the city (these may be considered as permanent residents of Bombay). The remaining 274 lepers have come into this city from outside the Municipal limits." I am desired to state that the Corporation entirely agree in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner and the Health Officer in their letters already before Government that Bombay should not be allowed to become the refuge of the lepers of the Presidency. The Corporation have always been ready to do what they can for the relief of local distress, but it is their duty to protect the rate-payers from having the legitimate burdens of other areas thrust upon them. For these reasons, and also because the district of Matunga, where the Asylum is situated, will soon, on account of the City Improvement Trust's Scheme No V, and the increasing tendency of the city's population to migrate to the suburbs, become more populous than now, they are strongly averse to any enlargement of the Asylum and are unable to consent to make any large grant for its support. The Health Officer's suggestion to enlarge the Trombay and Ratnagiri Asylums for providing accommodation for outside lepers appears to the Corporation to be the proper means of meeting the difficulty which the Commissioner of Police has brought to the notice of Government and I am desired to commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.—

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the draft representation.

Sir Balchundra Krishna seconded to proposition, which was agreed to.

ASSESSMENT OF RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola in accordance with a notice of motion moved :— That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation, if he has not been recently cancelling exemptions on buildings exempted from payment of the general tax under section 143(1)(a) of the Municipal Act on the ground that these buildings were not exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes there being shops, etc., attached to the mosques, temples and churches. That in the opinion of the Corporation the Commissioner would be acting in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the said Section, if he assessed the shops, etc., attached to mosques, temples and churches separately, as two separate premises and exempted mosques, temples and churches from payment of the general tax."

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta advised Mr. Jafferbhoy to withdraw his motion for the present and bring forward another at a future date asking the Corporation to approach Government for the purpose of amending the Act as the Commissioner under the present Act could not do otherwise than what he had done.

Mr Jafferbhoy asked for permission to withdraw his motion, but was not allowed to do so. Mr. H S Vakil having opposed it.

The proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

The Corporation than adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.

There is no art of which it is more difficult to obtain a complete mastery than the healing art; human ailments being so many and complicated. But that which takes the physician's skill most is what is called diagnosis, the finding out exactly what it is that troubles the patient. In many cases this is a more difficult task than the proper treatment. Nothing is more common than for people to be ill, yet quite unable to say what is the matter with them. When the patient notes his own symptoms, and can state them intelligently his case is greatly simplified, though even that will not always ensure correct treatment. The people who have died from being treated for one disease while suffering from another are legion ; to take one celebrated instance only, such was the fate of Italy's greatest painter, Raphael.

"And how did you get on with the doctor, Patrick ?" a man once asked his friend.

"Faith Michael" was the reply, "I just gave him three-and-sixpence and told him in English what was the matter with me. Then the doctor told me the same thing in Latin ; and that was the end of the business."

Such a result as this is not uncommon, but it is unsatisfactory. Whoever seeks the aid of medicine does so in the hope of finding a cure, and though many are grievously disappointed in their quest, they can have no other object.

The fact is, the field of study is too vast for any man, however great his ability, to master the cause and cure of all human ailments, as physicians are supposed to do. Hence arises specialisation, so that one doctor is said to be an authority on the eye, another on the ear, and so on. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup will not cure every ill ; it will not make the blind to see nor the deaf to hear ; but it cures absolutely cures, indigestion, and the long list of complaints that accompany, or arise out of, that widespread malady. Here are a few details of an interesting case that of Mr. Charles Zotti, of Buffalow Cafe, Oxford Street, East London. Writing on 4th of December, 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth Cape Colony, proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, Mr. Zotti says : "When in England two years ago I suffered great agony from acute indigestion. I tried a large number of medicines supposed to be cures for this complaint, but received not the least benefit from any of them. Certainly, it was not from any want of perseverance on my part that they failed. I was despairing of relief when one day a friend recommended me to take a course of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which he asserted had an unequalled record for the cure of cases such as mine. I accepted his advice (though without any great expectations of good from it) and was most agreeably surprised to discover a marked improvement in my condition result from the very first bottle. Thus encouraged to persevere with its use, I did not neglect to continue to take it when I came to this country. Now my digestion is as good as anybody's could be —thanks to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, a medicine that I never fail to recommend whenever opportunity offers, for it gives me genuine pleasure to do so. I am deeply grateful for the very real benefit I have derived from that extraordinary remedy."

Mr. Zotti's experience is shared by many thousands of men and women in every part of the world. With testimony such as Mr Zotti volunteers, volumes might be filled : but it is needless. There is nothing people remember more vividly, or with keener appreciation, than what has rescued them from physical pain and mental depression, two inseparable evils combined in indigestion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tara, 3560 tons, Captain F Herrington, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Ferrier, 1008 tons Captain Brunsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain T S Mylrie, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H McClelland sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Elax, 2612 tons, Captain E S Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Novorossisk, 28th March, brought 5000 tons petroleum in bulk.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Narkin, 5557 tons, Captain S H Kenrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe 15th March, brought a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain H Maude, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Gopalpore 24th March via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goopara, 1358 tons, Captain E B Hirst, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut N D A Fitzgerald, Lieut F Barff, Lieut T M Shepard, five native and 265 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain J G K Metcalfe, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Jeddah 5th April brought 544 pilgrims. During the voyage two deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2667 tons, Captain J Wilson which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Melbourne, 16th March, brought a cargo of coal, 218 horses and the following passengers :—Mr Martin Ryan, Mr Swanson, Mr M O'Brien, Mr W Lloyd Mr G Giles, Mr W Whipp and three deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, 2304, tons Captain S Fleet which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 8th April, brought a cargo of sugar and the following passengers :—Messrs, W Evans, J Chamberlain, R G Humphrys J Sadhoes C Watson, A Silby, J Ostland, P Rines S Tonfer and 12 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria 4579 tons Captain R Callsdani, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Madras, and Colombo brought a general cargo and the following passenger Miss Blande, Mr and Mrs Lekeich and daughter, Mr Essai, Mr and Mrs Adamjee, Mr Tambom, V Von Rattanschar, Major and Mrs Rooke, and child, Victor Hofenan, Mr and Mrs Justice and 2 children and 21 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3828 tons, Captain J R Summers, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo—Mr H R Joseph, Mr F Gibbons, Mrs Sweetenham, Mr and Mrs P H Sturge, Mr H L King, Mr F D Gybkyson, Mr P A Ohyear, and Mr N B Eyres. For Penang—Penah Bailey. For Shanghai—Mr B Mundy, Mr K Rustomjee, Mrs R S Kermani and two children. For Melbourne—Mr Fawsett and Mr McNab. For Hongkong—Mr M H Michael.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Clive.....Beauchamp.....Royal Indian Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt M R Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	apt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Juba	134	Wilson	East Africa	Despatch steamer	
Leuschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

THE TRANSVAAL AND CHINESE LABOUR.

THE Transvaal La bour question is very fully discussed in the April number of the "Empire Review." Sir Charles Bruce, late Governor of Mauritius and British Guiana, writes of the reasons which have induced the Transvaal Government to pass, and his Majesty's Gov ernment to sanction, a measure designed to improve the supply of labour in the Transvaal by the introduction of unskilled non-European labourers, and the nature and limitations of the measure; while Mr. Kinloch Cooke deals with the moral, economic and imperial aspects of Chinese labour. Sir Charles regrets that the present position of political parties lends itself to the exaggeration of a tendency inseparable from the system of Government by party, the inclination of the Opposition to confuse a direct issue before Parliament and the country by associating with it a variety of indirect issues. These are introduced, he admits, skillfully enough to attract the sympathy and the votes of those powerful associations, which in modern politics may not unfairly be compared to the "condottieri" of mediæval Italy, in so far as they are ever ready to earn the gratitude of either party for services rendered at the polls. As Sir Charles clearly shows the expansion of South African industries has far outstripped the labour supply and the spacial Commissioners went exhaustively into the question of the possibility of improving the native labour supply so as to meet the demand. In the majority report of the Commission, it was recorded that the more weighty proposals put forward to improve the supply recommended that the existing native social system should be attacked with the object of modifying or destroying it. Marriage and family ties, native laws of succession, inheritance and ownership are bound up indissolubly with the existing tenure of land and native tribal system, and to weaken or destroy the existing basis of native society clearly involves social consequences of the gravest and most far-reaching character. The Commission declined to consider such changes in connection with their effect on the labour question, rightly believing that the existing relationships between the white and black races to be more important than a full supply of African labour for local industries, and modifications of these relations, the effect of which will probably be felt for generations, should be fully considered from these wider points of view before adoption. Even however, said the Commissioners, "if such changes are made, their effect upon the labour market will not be rapid and can only be appreciably felt after a considerable interval."

It is in order to bring about an immediate effect upon the labour market that the steps now sanctioned were taken, and in the words of Mr. Cooke, no more unjust objection has been launched at the Transvaal Labour Ordinance than that which implies that the policy is a settled policy and that the native will gradually give way to the Chinamen who will become a permanency at the mines. The policy adopted is not a permanent policy; it is a policy of expediency. When the required number of natives is forthcoming, the importion of Chinese will cease. Mr. Cooke is inclined to doubt whether a Chinaman will prove a better miner than a Kaffir. The mines will take all the Kaffirs who apply for employment, but it is a constitutional defect with them that they will not work so long as they can exist without. The introduction of Chinese labour was the last resource, all other means having been tried and failed. Mr. Cooke puts the situation in this way: "A crisis has arrived; the position is akin to a young man in the vigour of life suddenly stricken down with a severe illness; an immediate operation is the only way that life can be prolonged. Will his parents refuse to allow the operation? The Transvaal Government are in a similar dilemma. They have consulted all physicians. No hope is held out to them. There is but one remedy—Chinese labour. The case is desperate. The life of the Colony, of the whole of South Africa depended on the consent of the British Parliament. How could it be withheld?" Boers and Afrikanders would have compelled the Kaffir to work, and it will be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain, during his tour, told them that if they would not work neither should they eat. But they have yet to learn what he meant. At all events there will be no coercion such as the Boers would have applied. It will be only such coercion as is the outcome of circumstances. With the march of time they will realise how necessary it is to work if they would avoid extinction as a race as well as individuals.

Sir Charles Bruce has had much experience of Chinese labour, though not of the mining class, and he wishes to impress upon us his opinion that the success of the experiment will depend upon the methods employed in carrying it out. In the first place, he tells us, he does not think that any attempt should be made to force or even encourage Chinese emigrants to take their women-folk with them. There has been for many years a regular stream of immigration from China into Mauritius. It is one absolutely free and unfettered immigration, but the Chinamen practically neve take their womenkind there; they are but 1·5 per cent of the Chinese community. The consequence is that the Chinaman wor s "for all he is worth." He does not wish to become a permanent resident in the colony. He wishes to return as speedily as possible to the country of his origin, with what is to him a sufficient fortune. Roughly ten per cent repatriate themselves every year and make room for others. In Guiana and Mauritius the system of immigration had for its object the encouragement of the imported labourer to become a permanent resident and if such had been the aim of the South African colonies a sufficiency of Indian coolies would have been offered. But the Transvaal, like Natal and the Cape, does not desire the permanent settlement among them of any Asiatic. When this is permitted the Asiatic ta es up his peddling pack and destroys retail trade. That is the chief objection to him; that his necessities are so few, he is able to undersell his white competitor and he could consequently soon overrun the country to its detriment. The Indian coolie must therefore stay away, as the imported labourer is only to answer a temporary purpose and the Chinaman is to be preferred. The conditions of life on the mines would not commend themselves to the Indian labourer, so it is not a matter he need regret that the Chinaman is chosen.

THE PROPHET DOWIE.

THE campaign in Australia of the Rev. J. A. Dowie otherwise known as 'Elijah the Restorer," has not been a success. After creating disturbances in various Australian cities, the mission of the "Prophet" was brought to an abrupt close at Adelaide. There in the course of a meeting in the Town Hall, the self styled prophet, assuming the license and unbridled language associated with the scriptural role made a virulent attack upon the character of his Majesty King Edward VII. His audience appears to have been composed mainly of women and children, and only one of his hearers ventured to suggest that he should leave the King alone. It is the characteristic of Dowie that he does not suffer interrupters gladly. His religion apparently takes no account of the injunction to turn the other cheek to the smiter. Those who venture to dissent from his views are treated to a torrent of vulgar abuse; and such was the case in this instance. The interrupter was told to shut up or he would hear more about the King. "John the Baptist did not care for King Herod, and if you stir me up I don't care," declared "Elijah" with amusing irrelevance. The methods of this showman "prophet" are too transparently designed with a view to their value as advertisement and so much notice was taken of his remarks in Adelaide that he was obliged to stop his meetings and leave the city. The Mayor refused to allow him to use the Town Hall again and the Government followed the Chief Magistrate's example in withdrawing sanction for meetings in the Exhibition Buildings and returning Dr. Dowie's cheque for the rent. The popular indignation was so great that if the prophet had not prudently withdrawn to a sanitarium in the hills his health would have suffered, as the police found it necessary to take extra precautions in the neighbourhood of the hotel where he stayed. We would take but a languid interest in the doings of "Elijah the Restorer" but for the fact that he threatens to descend upon India. The General Overseer of the New Zion, as he is described in the hierarchy of his Church, has already left Australia with his staff bound for Ceylon and India. On reaching Colombo some of the staff are to go on directly to Europe to prepare for a Conference to be held at Zurich, while the General Overseer visits Madras, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bombay, hence proceeding to Europe. We believe that there is a standing challenge to a trial of strength and a proof of claims from the Prophet of Quadian to "Elijah", but it does not appear that Dr. Dowie has made any arrangements for a contest similar to that which took place between the original Elijah and the Priests of Baal. The Quadian prophet with his forty thousand followers is probably too formidable a rival for the Yankee exponent of prophecy to meet. In any case prophets and prophecy are at such a discount in India that the Chicago professor is likely to find the business here far from profitable.

THE STATE OF PUDUKKOTTAI

A year ago we were able to comment favourably upon the condition of the Pudukkottai State, both as regards administration and the state of the population. In 1902 the circumstances which surrounded Pudukkottai were by no means all that could be desired, and a favourable record of the year's undertakings was on that account all the more satisfactory. During the past year conditions have improved. The seasons have been more favourable, and the health of the people better. It was, therefore, to be expected that the Dewan of the State should be able to paint rather a glowing picture as compared with those with which he has confronted the Durbar representatives previously. The rainfall of the year increased considerably, and consequently the population are in better circumstances than they were a year ago. The best indication of this return to prosperity is to be found in the revenue figures. Notwithstanding a generous remission of arrears in honour of the Coronation and the cost of his Highness's visit to Delhi, the income of the State was in many directions improved. The Dewan candidly admits that the State needs vast improvements and reforms, but it is evident that those in whose hands lies the possibility of making these improvements realise the necessity and are ready to carry them out as opportunity offers itself. Some of the heads of revenue and expenditure are worth noticing. An appreciable increase occurred under the heading of land revenue. This was due directly to the favourable character of the season, as was also the revenue from excise. The few decreases are not due to causes which have any great bearing upon the administration. The expenditure was increased on account of his Highness' trip to Europe and the Coronation festivities; and also owing to commendable activity in respect of irrigation and town conservancy. Tank restoration is going on and the Dewan is evidently keenly in favour of this mode of spending the public money. Economy was exercised in many directions, and the Revenue Department have much cause to be satisfied with the results of the year's operations. One direction in which the State does not appear to make much progress is in respect of its industries; and the Dewan who evidently takes much interest in the subject regrets the "lack of patriotism and sad want of interest in the welfare of the people" which is noticeable amongst those who have money wherewith to inaugurate industrial undertakings.

CRICKET AMONGST THE PARSEES.

MR. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE is the author of an interesting book entitled "A Chronicle of Cricket Amongst the Parsees, and the Struggle Polo versus Cricket." The book is inscribed to the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., and contains a mine of information relating to the early history of Parsee cricket and the growth of the game amongst that community which should have some interest for local cricket lovers. Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee claims that if any foreigners have been hitherto able to make a successful approach to Britons in cricket, it is the Parsees of Western India who have inherited from their ancient Persian forefathers the love of games pursued in the open fields. The writer recalls the time fifty years ago when the Parsee boys took up cricket with a mock and farcical imitation of European soldiers and officers playing at Fort St. George, their chimney pot hats serving as wickets, and their umbrellas as bats in hitting elliptical balls stuffed with old rags and sewn by unskilled cobblers, and he traces the progress made in the game down to the present period. The Parsees, with the exception of one or two, have all been self-taught cricketers, there being absolutely nothing like coaching imparted to them in any department of the game, but Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee points out that a high standard of skill cannot be attained under the present conditions. In the words of Ranjitsinhji, professionalism is necessary for the continuance of the game in anything like a developed form, not only as a spectacular amusement, but as everyday recreation. Even club cricket cannot be carried on without professionals. Bowlers, groundsmen, and coaches are necessary in any but the crudest cricket.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES, Military Member of Council, arrived in Simla on Saturday.

A DAUGHTER was born to her Highness the Junior Maharani of Darbangha, on the 16th instant. Mother and child are doing well.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th March 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 60,106 maunds and Rs. 15,706 in the earnings.

NUMEROUS inquiries having been made as to the health of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, and as it is not possible to reply to each inquirer, we are requested to state that His Highness is better.

THE report from Quetta of the Amir's serious illness is probably due to the news, of his accident while shooting, having become distorted in travelling to outlying parts of Afghanistan. There is no reason whatever to believe that the rumour is true.

REPORTS from the Tibet Mission show that the people of Gyantse and the neighbouring villages are returning to their homes, and seem willing to furnish supplies. The system of immediate payment for these has an excellent effect locally and tends to reassure the Tibetans generally wherever our troops appear.

PASSENGERS to Colombo by the 7-5 train from Kandy on the 12th instant, were somewhat surprised to find the driver pull the train up suddenly as he was running into Alawwa. It appears that a big buffalo got on the line, and, inspite of whistles, refused to budge. The cow-catcher caught the animal and knocked it down, and the wheels of the engine went right through it severing it in two in the middle and killing it at once. The next carriage a third-class bogie, however, was not so fortunate, and the back wheels were thrown off the rails, and were dragged a considerable distance by the engine cutting deep into the sleepers before the train was stopped. Curiously enough, none of the passengers in the other carriages felt a jolt or jerk of any kind. The delay occasioned, however, was not very great as sidings were in close proximity, and when the next train arrived the part of the train behind the waggon which met with the accident was soon shunted and proceeded on its way after considerable delay.

THE Amir of Kabul recently requested the priesthood to pronounce formally upon the question as to what amount of tolerance should be shown to the Shiahs in Afghanistan. The decision formulated is that the Sunni religion alone is the one true Faith which should be recognised by His Highness as 'King of Islam." Accordingly all ceremonial observances of the Shiahs in Kabul have been stopped and similar action is likely to be taken elsewhere. It is, however, recognised that the services of the Hindu colony cannot be dispensed with, as its leading members have a good deal to say in matters of finance and trade, while the Kizelbashes (of Persian origin) are also a thrifty community in Kabul. It has, therefore, been ordered that their places of worship are to be five feet lower than the Sunni mosques, and existing buildings are to be altered accordingly. The bulk of the Afghans are, of course Sunnis and the Amir's subservience to the Mullahs will win approval. The Shiahs are not numerous enough to give any political trouble, and they will probably conform to the orders issued.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied to a memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that he is unable to hold out any hopes of remission of taxation on tobacco in the coming Budget.

THE selection of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to succeed the late Lord Salisbury as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, says the "Times," obviates the necessity for a by-election which would have arisen if the appointment had been given to a member of the House of Commons. When Lord Palmerston accepted the post in 1861 (after the death of Lord Dalhousie) the question arose whether the salary formerly payable by the Crown having been withdrawn, his seat for Tiverton was vacated. Lord North and Mr. Pitt had been compelled to seek re election when the office carried with it a stipend; but on Lord Palmerston's appointment doubts were expressed whether it could any longer be regarded as one of profit. It appeared, however, that the warrant granted "all manner of wrecks," and all "fees, rewards, commodities, emoluments, profits, privileges, and other advantages whatsoever to the said office belonging," including the occupation of Walmer Caste, and "after full consideration it was determined that a new writ should be issued." Having regard to this precedent, the same course was adopted in 1891, when the late Mr. W. H. Smith became Lord Warden in succession to the late Lord Granville, and the spectacle was witnessed of the leader of the House of Commons being absent from the Treasury bench for some days.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

THE development of the campaign on land, to which General Kuropatkin will give his closest attention, will proceed slowly, pending the completion of the work of preparing for the field so vast a force as that with which he proposes to operate. No one better than he understands the endless labour and the multitudinous detail which are associated with the requirements of a force but little short of half a million men. Of course, in the essential details in the commissariat, communications, intelligence, medical and military departments he receives the assistance of the general officers commanding those particular branches. But none the less the mere, conception of the campaign and its strategic developement entails a heavy burden of responsibility upon him. The tactical evolution of his plans is supervised by his general staff acting in accord with his generals of division, he himself as the Commander-in-Chief exercising a less specific, but more comprehensive, authority which visits him with the glory of any victory and the shame of any disaster.

The appointment of General Kuropatkin to the command of the forces in Manchuria and his departure for the seat of war have given rise to the greatest enthusiasm in Russia, where the career of this Russian war lord is well known, and where the many brilliant episodes with which it is concerned appeal to public sympathy, and, at the same time win the appreciation of his professional colleagues. Kuropatkin, writes Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette," has seen service of a most strenuous description in Russia's bloodiest wars, and as a young man he had the advantage of serving with Skobeleff in the many campaigns which that distinguished officer brought to such successful completion. In fact, from the very earliest days of his career his life has passed in an atmosphere of war, content to endure the privation of the most rigorous campaign rather than shirk the hardships of war for the pleasures of a military office. To-day there is no doubt that General Kuropatkin ranks as the most distinguished officer in the Russian service, and, if his experience of war extends back a number of years, it may be said equally to touch in turn every phase of Russia's Asiatic development. As a soldier he has cultivated the pleasures of the fighting line and the charm of the bivouac, and his lines have been cast with the advance of Russia across Asia. He has seen Russia grow and he has fostered that expansion by his own services. Around Tashkent and in Bokhara he may be said to have tasted the first sweets of his future career and, indeed, he did so well in those days that, beginning his career as a simple sub-lieutenant, he emerged from the campaign the proud possessor of two Crosses of Honour and with promotion to a full lieutenantcy for bravery on the field.

The young man had by now got his feet well home in the stirrups. However, he had yet to complete his studies, but, since he had already shown so much promise, he was allowed to finish them abroad. He moved to Berlin, and then in turn passed on to Paris, where he was able to render General Galliffe: important assistance in the reorganization of the French cavalry. His work in this particular direction earned him the thanks of Marshal MacMahon, and he was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the first Russian officer to bear the distinction. He was in France at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and it was his good fortune to be present at Sedan and at the Siege of Paris, while he also witnessed the capture of Paris by the regular army from the Communists. Despite these experiences, he was not neglecting his studies, and upon one occasion he undertook a personal examination of the battlefields of the Loire as the objective of an interesting walking tour. He was still a young man, still a dreamer of dreams, still imbued with the zest for war and a wide ambition. However, in those days there was little time for rest for men who wished to prosecute a military career at the expense of all personal considerations. There were rumours of impending difficulties in Turkestan, and on the eve of the great campaign which ended in the annexation of Kokand to the general government of Turkestan, the young lieutenant retraced his steps to Russia, volunteering at once for service with the forces under Skobeleff.

A DANGEROUS MISSION.

Joining the staff of General Skobeleff he incurred in some way the displeasure of his General who in order to get rid of him, entrusted him with the mission from which there seemed no chance of his returning alive. When Kuropatkin received his orders, the young officer gave no sign of hesitation, but accepted his opportunity with alacrity, and threw himself into the task with the utmost confidence. He disguised himself as a prisoner and started off on a reconnaisance of the enemy's position, intending ultimately to pass through their lines and to stay as long as possible in their camp. A week elapsed, and Skobeleff, concluding from the silence and the absence of any report that the mission had failed prepared to begin anew his operations, when a fever-stricken, emaciated and wounded outcast struggled into his quarters. It was Kuropatkin, possessed of the most valuable information, triumphantly successful. Skobeleff was too keen a fighter himself to allow a personal prejudice to stand in the way of a colleague. The wonderful courage, resource, and energy displayed by his staff officer stirred him, ultimately winning his regard, and the two men became friends. From that moment Koropatkin's career was settled, and his honours and his advancement were rapid. In a very little time Kuropatkin became the right-hand man to Skobeleff in all the more arduous campaigns of that General's career; he witnessed the fall of Tashkent and the capture of Kokand, he was with the Russians when the Emir of Bokhara gave way with 40,000 men before 4,000 Russians. He was at Khodjent when that citadel fell at the point of the bayonet after an attack which had continued for seven days; he was present when the gates of Samarcand were opened to the Russians and 8,000 of the Tsar's picked troops marched into the capital of Tamerlane. These, however, were but incidents in his career, the Kokand, Kiva, and Merv campaigns serving to prepare him for his work in the Russo-Turkish war.

In whatever may have been his capacity, General Kuropatkin has always worked hard, and in the intervals of fighting he has explored the wilds and wastes of Central Asia, delimitating a frontier which necessitated his undertaking a prolonged horseback journey some 2,500 miles in length through a region inhabited by the Tartar tribes of Asia. However, this mission, too, was accomplished satisfactorily, and he added, by a book on Kashgaria, which he published subsequently, a mine of valuable information to the scanty knowledge of Central Asia which the world possessed at that time. It is interesting to recall that for this exploit he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal, an honour, among all those which he has received, he still regards with peculiar satisfaction.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

In the days of the Russo-Turkish campaign the soldier who had been tried so severely before found many opportunities for again proving his value. So courageous was he that in the fights around Plevna and the Shipka Pass Skobeleff invariably entrusted him with leading those desperate attacks on the Turkish positions which revealed so admirably the magnificent qualities of the troops engaged on either side in that war. At one time Kuropatkin was the only member of Skobeleff's original staff remaining alive, and at a moment when the fighting was most severe, and three thousand Russians had fallen in one hour's desperate "melee," Kuropatkin, in an almost hopeless effort to storm one of the Turkish redoubts, rushed into the fray with a little band of three hundred men behind him. The wonderful valour of the enterprise sustained the attack, and the Turks temporarily evacuated the position. Barely a handful of the three hundred returned, however, and there was none who was not wounded. Kuropatkin himself was bleeding from a gash in the forehead which compelled him to remain in the hospital for a month.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

MOVEMENTS ON THE YALU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Reuter wires from Seoul that thirty-three Cossacks occupied Songchin on the night of the 16th instant.

The Japanese Consul and some refugees have arrived at Gensan.

The rumour that 5,000 Russians are following intending to divert the Japanese from the Yalu is not credited as the Japanese might land and cut them off.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The significant passage in Admiral Togo's despatch is that the Torpedo Flotilla reached the mouth of the harbour at three in the morning of the 15th instant and succeeded in effecting their mission.

Admiral Alexeieff yesterday hoisted his flag on the Sevastopol pending the arrival of Admiral Skrydloff.

Several unofficial and semi-official telegrams from Port Arthur have been published at St. Petersburg reporting the loss of and damage to various Japanese vessels in the latest attacks on Port Arthur, and these are apparently designed to relieve the popular depression. One says that two Japanese cruisers were seen to founder through striking their own mines.

CORRECTION.

In the second message regarding Admiral Togo's despatch it should read "another ship which was not identified was partially disabled and *not* blown up."

HARCU-KO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

In very far back days there was an Empress of Japan who was held in quite special love and reverence by her people; and with good reason, for she was a wise woman as well as a saint—so at least says tradition—a marvel of beauty as well as of goodness; and so long as she lived all things went well with the land. There are latter-day Japs who maintain that this Empress is now living in their midst; she was returned to the earth, it seems, and has assumed the form of Harou-Ko, their Mikado's consort, that she may ward off from them all evil, and secure for them the honour, glory, and greatness that are their due.

For a lady who lived so many centuries ago, says a writer in "The World," Harou-Ko is in appearance quite startlingly modern; for her dresses—they are all made in Paris or London—are always "le dernier cri," and she wears them as one born in the rue de Grenelle. Although not strikingly beautiful, at least according to Western taste, her Majesty has a singularly fascinating face—it is so kindly, intelligent, and expressive. It is a strange face, too, one full of subtle contradictions, and with lines that tell diverse tales. Although there is always a smile on her lips, there is a world of sadness in her great dark eyes; and let her laugh as she will or talk chiffons as she may, there is always a touch of mystery about her, a something that betokens gloom. Perhaps this is why it is whispered round sometimes that she is at heart by no means so content with the present state of things in Japan, so enamoured of Westerners and all things Western, as she seems to be. Had she had her way, it is hinted, Japan would have remained Japan, or rather Nippon, and not have become a mere imitation of England cum-France. No doubt there is some truth in what is said, for in spite of her Parisian toilettes and her English manners, the Empress is a thorough Oriental, with all the Oriental's reverence for tradition and hatred of change. All her instincts must therefore have been against the great social revolution she has helped to bring about. But she is passionately devoted to Japan; there is no sacrifice she would not make for her own people. Her great desire in life, indeed, is to be completely at one with them in their hopes, fears, and aspirations. What they wish, she wishes; and as their hearts are set on Westernising themselves, on becoming a great nation as the English and the French are great nations, her one thought is how she can best help them to obtain the gratification of this ambition.

EARLY YEARS.

Harou-Ko was born in 1850. She was a daughter of Prince Tadaka, a member of one of the great noble families from which the Mikados are expected to choose their consorts; and she was educated with a special view to the possibility of her becoming Empress. This was before the days of schools and ladies colleges in Japan, however, and it was not thought necessary to teach even a future Empress much in the way of book-learning, although everything that could be done was done to render her lovable, beautiful, healthy, and wise. Her early days were spent at Kioto, the seat of the old Japanese Court, where she lived as completely cut off from the world as if she had been in a convent. There she stayed until she was nearly nineteen, when she was brought forth and married to the Mikado, who was some two years younger than she was. Youthful and inexperienced as they were, the Imperial couple seem to have demeaned themselves with great dignity, and they soon became exceedingly popular. It was a time of great political excitement in Japan, the morrow of a revolution: the old state of things had just been swept aside completely, and considerable doubt prevailed as to what the result would be, especially with so young a Sovereign at the head of affairs. It was a piece of supreme good fortune for Japan, therefore, that her Mikado had not only able Ministers to help him to rule, but a wise and prudent wife to share his burdens with him. Although the Empress had, of course, nothing directly to do with politics, she soon began to make her influence indirectly felt in them as in other matters; for her husband was devoted to her, and turn to her for guidance upon all occasions. His faith in her judgment was, and still is unbounded; he does nothing without consulting her, she is always his adviser-in-chief, no matter who his Ministers may be. And his Ministers are glad that it should be thus; the most susceptible among them, indeed, has never yet been known to take exception to the subtle power she wields, a fact that speaks volumes for her tact as well as her good sense.

AS WIFE.

In spite of the Mikado's devotion to her, Harou-Ko has always been in a difficult position; for, although she is his chief wife and therefore Empress, she is not his only wife, and, what is still worse perhaps, she is not the mother of his heir. She has no children, and this in itself has always been a source of grief to her. Luckily both for herself and her husband, however, she is no Sarah; and as soon as she realised that there was no chance of her bearing him a son, she adopted as her own the son of one of her rivals and devoted herself heart and soul to fitting him for his future station, lavishing kindness on his mother the while. Then her Majesty has had difficulties of another kind to contend against; for at a time when she knew absolutely nothing of Western manners and customs she was suddenly called upon to Westernise not only herself but her entire Court to remodel it completely and transform it into a second Tuileries. And she had to do her work practically unaided for although the Imperial Ministers insisted that the change should be made and the nation as a whole was in sympathy with them in this, the courtiers were for the most part violently opposed to them and threw obstacles in her way at every turn. It was only after a battle royal that she succeeded in inducing five of them to let her send their daughters to Europe to be educated, that they might come back and teach others of their class how to demean themselves in Western fashion. After a time, however, she won even the most antiquated of the old nobles over to her side; and now the schools she has organised for their children are always crowded. At the present time many of the ladies of her Court are as well educated as the ladies of any Court in Europe, as well versed too in all the niceties of social etiquette and "savior vivre."

AS HOSTESS.

The Empress is a charming hostess, and one of the entertainments she gives every year—the Cherry-blossom Garden Party—is surely one of the most charming of entertainments. As soon as the cherry trees are in blossom, invitations are issued for a Court garden party, and on the appointed day all the great personages in Tokio, statesmen and diplomatists, with their wives and daughters, and everyone else of distinction, assemble in one of the Imperial parks, near the entrance, where they await the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. They are all as smart as hands can make them, the men in their gala uniforms, with every decoration they can boast, the ladies in gowns, or rather "creations" that bear the true Worth or Paquin stamp. At the approach of the Imperial carriage they range themselves on each side of the Grande Allee; then they fall into rank behind their Majesties, and walk in procession around the park to admire the tree. When they arrive at the tents where refreshments are served, the Emperor and Empress hold a sort of informal Court. They bid their guests welcome, and converse with those among them to whom they wish to show special honour. The Empress is always exquisitely dressed on these occasions, and plays her part as hostess with infinite kindliness and tact. At the present time there are neither garden parties nor any other entertainments in Tokio, for Harou-Ko's whole time is devoted to trying to relieve the sufferings of her wounded soldiers. She is the President of the Red Cross Society, which she helped to organise immediately before the war with China, and she works for it indefatigably the whole day long. The morning she devotes to fulfilling her duties as President, to organising hospital stations, and deciding what nurses shall be sent out, and where. Then in the afternoon she assembles her ladies around her, and joins with them in making bandages, lint, and clothes for such of the soldiers as need them. So long as the war lasts neither she nor any member of her Court will spend any money at all on luxuries or amusement; all that they would otherwise have spent in this way is to go to provide comforts for the army. Her Majesty is in complete sympathy with her people in the war, and she will be broken-hearted should any disaster befall them. She and the Tsaritsa Marie, the President of the Russian Red Cross Society, are not altogether strangers to each other; for some years ago, when the present Tsar narrowly escaped being murdered in Japan, she at once, without saying a word to anyone or asking anyone's advice, sent off a most touchingly sympathetic little letter to his mother, to tell her how very sorry she was.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

THE HON. MR. RALEIGH'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL 18.

Mr. Richards arrived in Simla to-day with his family and a Gazette Extraordinary announces his taking over the Legislative portfolio in succession to Mr. Raleigh.

Sir Edward and Lady Law arrive here tomorrow.

REVISION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate C. S. has been placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the rivision of the Bombay, Punjab and Central Provinces provincial contracts.

REVIEW OF LORD CURZON'S ADMINISTRATION,

A Review of the administration of Lord Curzon similar to the reviews drawn up for other Viceroys on the completion of five years' tenure is being prepared in the Secretariat at Simla.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, APRIL 18.

The first entries of the forthcoming Boxing Tournament competition has been closed to-day. The entries are larger than in any previous year; several have come from Burma and other parts of India. Up to date eighty entries have been received, and the tournament is expected to be a great success.

MRS. COMB'S CASE.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE GRANTED.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage was granted to-day by the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen in the suit of John Combs vs. Annie Frances Combs in favour of the petitioner. The respondent a few months ago, was sentenced at Bangalore to imprisonment for causing the death of her new born infant whose paternity petitioner denied, and burying it in the grounds of a convent. A letter to the petitioner was also read confessing her guilt.

THE LATE ZAMORIN OF CALICUT.

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

His Highness Manavikraman the Zamorin Raja of Calicut whose death at the age of 62 is announced. He ascended the musnad in April 1899. He belonged to an ancient dynasty over 1000 years old, its origin being synchronous with the departure for Mecara of Chiraman Perumal the last of the many Viceroys whom the early Brahmin settlers brought from the East Coast to rule the country, then called Kerala. The deceased is succeeded by his nephew China Anujan Thampuran who is now at Chawani on a pilgrimage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Colonel F. A. Bowles R. A has been selected for appointment as Colonel on the staff of the Bombay Command vice General Bingham deceased.

Captain Munn, 36th Sikhs, is appointed Special Service Officer, Somaliland Field Force.

Col. Sclater, Quarter-master General elect embarked for India on the 8th instant.

Lieut. Morris, 4th Rajputs, is transferred to the Guides Corps.

Lieut. C. J. Diggory becomes Quarter-master, 4th Dragoons, vice Hon. Major Charters who retires. The honorary rank of Major is conferred upon Quarter-master Webb, 2nd East Lancashires.

Second Lieut Kreyer, West Indian regiment is transferred to the 2nd Royal Scots as an Indian army candidate.

Colonel B. Mahon assumed command of the Belgaum district on the 12 April on arrival from Egypt.

With effect from the 1st instant, Chitral has been transferred to the Punjab Command, the garrison being included in the Peshawar District.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

Concentration of Troops.

TURKISH TAX-GATHERERS KILLED.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Turkey is sending troops to Metrovitza and Albania in response to the Austrian concentration on the frontier.

Greek bands are active in Macedonia and one band has attacked and killed eighteen Turkish tax-gatherers.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

Departure Delayed.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The sailing of the transport Assaye for Bombay has been still further delayed until the 23rd instant.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Smiles LL.D. the author.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day and steamer India left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE AMIR'S ACCIDENT.

VICEROY'S SURGEON PROCEEDS TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Major Bird, Surgeon to the Viceroy, left Simla to-day for Kabul to attend to the Amir's injured hand. He travels via the Khyber Pass and will be met at Landikotal by an escort sent by his Highness. It appears that the Amir asked Lord Curzon to send him some skilled physician and Major Bird was selected for the mission which should tend to confirm the friendly relations existing between Afghanistan and India.

In connection with the deputation of Major Bird to Kabul to attend to the Amir's left hand, there is no reason for any anxiety as to the health of the Amir; but skilled attention which he will now receive from an officer of the highest competence should ensure a speedy recovery from his recent accident. Major Bird was selected to act for Lieut-Col. Murray as Professor of Surgery and Chief Surgeon at the Calcutta Medical College; temporary arrangements will be made to fill his place during his absence in Kabul.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

THE ACTING VICEROY.

It is understood that Lord Curzon will not make over the Viceroyalty until the 30th inst., when he sails from Bombay for home though he will meet Lord Ampthill in Simla, on the latter arriving here on the 24th inst. The position is somewhat exceptional as Lord Ampthill does not succeed upon the strength of the usual warrant which incoming Viceroys bring with them when they arrive in India from England, but merely as the next senior to Lord Curzon in India and thus ex-officio locum tenens when the Viceroyalty becomes vacant owing to its holder leaving India.

Lord Curzon will continue to receive the honours of Viceroy until he quits Indian waters at Aden but the Viceroyalty devolves upon Lord Ampthill when Lord Curzon steps aboard at Bombay. Lord Curzon will have a public send off here at noon on the 28th, when he leaves Simla by train, the officials and others meeting at Viceregal Lodge to bid him "au revoir."

DEATH OF MRS. R. D. MEHTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The death is announced of the wife of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., at the age of 49.

THE HOLWELL MONUMENT.

In the course of the Budget Debate in the Bengal Legislative Council, it was stated that the Holwell monument cost the Bengal Government Rs. 29,000. This was a mistake due to a priuter's error. The Viceroy agreed to give the monument at his own cost if the Government of Bengal would erect it on a proper site. His Excellency paid Rs. 9,450. The British India Steam Navigation Company brought the monument out free and with other expenses the cost to the Bengal Government was Rs. 9,176. The mistake is corrected by a letter from the Lieutenant Governor.

HOK CHONG, Chinese ledger-keeper of the Chartered Bank at Bangkok, has been arrested and charged with forging a cheque for 12,000 ticals. The case has been remanded and the defendant released on bail of 15,000 ticals.

To those who are interested in the starting of new industries, I may mention says "Max" in "Capital" there is money in frogs' legs. This trade is growing to great and still increasing dimensions in that land of new industries the United States of America. St. Paul and Minneapolis are the great centres of the trade and frog-legs are purchased all over the States for shipment to these two cities. Five years ago there was no such trade. Now the business amounts to upwards of Rs. 300,000 a year, requiring the slaughter of no less than 50,00,000 frogs. In nearly every considerable hotel frog-legs are to be found on the bill of fare. In New York they cost from thirty-five to fifty cents. per dozen. One leading New York Hotel uses up fifty dozen per day. There are plenty of frogs in India, and it does not require a great deal of capital to start the industry. The frog catchers in America make each about Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 per day during the season, and there is a continuous demand for all they can catch. There is no chance of the supply of frogs getting exhausted for they breed very fast and are full grown in two months. The skins are greatly sought after for bookbinding of the dainty order, and I am told the legs taste like delicate and tender chicken. Here then is a chance for our purveyors striking out a new line, and for supplying their customers who are tired of the eternal "murghi", with an appetiser of the most recherche description. Peliti might lead the way.

THE TIBET MISSION.

NEGOTIATIONS AT GYANTSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL, 18.

Plentiful supplies are being brought in to Colonel Younghusband from the fertile valleys about Gyantse, so the transport difficulty in regard to supplying the force from India is now solved.

Gyantse has all along been the objective of the Mission which will probably remain there for some time to see whether satisfactory negotiations cannot now be opened up with Lhassa. The rumour of more Tibetans being sent to oppose a further advance may be safely disregarded after the exhibition which has been made of the weakness of the mob of coolies who do duty as the army of the Lamas.

Nothing further has been heard from the Chinese Amban.

FIGHT IN A SNOWSTORM.

The action in the gorge on the 10th was chiefly remarkable for the physical conditions under which it was fought. The night before, the mounted infantry scouts were fired on from a ridge running at right angles to the valley. The force marched out at eight in the morning, the transport being a thousand yards in rear. The Tibetans who had posted about 20 leather cannon jingals on the ridge, opened a continuous fire as soon as we came into view, but all missiles fell short.

General Macdonald decided to send the Gurkhas up a very steep mountain on the left to outflank the position. The Sikhs kept to the valley, while the mountain guns came into action on the ridge on the right. For twenty minutes an artillery duel was kept up.

Then a great snow cloud swept over the hills hiding the enemy and Gurkhas from view. It became intensely cold, and the troops and followers lighted scrub fires to warm themselves. Meanwhile the Tibetans kept on firing through the clouds of snow which lasted about an hour. When the clouds cleared it was found that the Gurkhas were still distant from the enemy's position, and as the Tibetans fire was perfectly harmless the General decided to send the mounted infantry through the gorge to reconnoitre. They came back with information of a second position behind the first, with a lot more of the enemy with jingals besides rocks.

The Sikhs then advanced on this position, but could not scale the rocks. They marched through the gorge, the Tibetans firing furiously the while and finally found themselves in a fairly open valley behind the enemy's position. The Tibetans could then be seen running about the rocks, descending into the valley with leaps in a great fright. The mounted infantry pursued killing many, and could have killed more, but the officers restrained the men. Meanwhile the Gurkhas on reaching the top of the mountain, found a large number of Tibetans hiding in the caves in a great fright.

These were called out and re-assured, and then told they were to break their swords and matchlocks, which they did with manifest delight, dancing and jumping on them with pleasure. They were brought down into camp as prisoners, and many are now working with us as doolie bearers. They explained they were peasants who did not want to fight but were forced by the Lamas, who threatened to burn down their villages.

The Mission is now comfortably established at Gyantse which is a large flourishing town. The Inhabitants appear well disposed and are bringing in supplies. As a certain number of monks fought against us Colonel Younghusband asked for an explanation from the abbot of the Gyantse Monastery, who replied that the monks were forced to fight by the Lhassa officials, and prayed to be forgiven. Colonel Younghusband said the offence was a most serious one, and in future the monks must confine themselves to religious duties. A fine in grain has been levied on the monastery.

The fanaticism of the thousands of monks who swarm in Lhassa is a factor that cannot be ignored says the "Pioneer." It is said that they have not joined in the fray so far for a reason which is quite satisfactory to themselves. Their argument is that when the soldiers who are paid to fight have done their duty and failed, then they themselves will take up arms. If they had the spirit which fires the Pathan Mullah across the North West Frontier they would have turned Buddhist Ghazis long before this and have led the poor wretches who have faced our sepoys on two occasions. All the same these monks are a truculent lot of able bodied men who might be dangerous enemies if they could ever get to close quarters with swords and knives. General Macdonald, however is not likely to give them a chance—if even they really take the field en masse—of overwhelming a detachment or swooping down on an unprotected post. He keeps the actual escort of the Mission in as compact a body as possible with a wary eye on the line of communication with the convoys moving upon it. In Gyantse itself he must have about 1,000 rifles, with the section of the mountain battery, available for fighting purposes; and with this force he can confidently face five or six times his own numbers. At present, then, his only anxiety must be as regards his supplies and the maintenance of fortified posts on the road, which must absorb a certain number of men. It will be a pity, after all the hardships which the sepoys have stood so splendidly in the winter, if they are worn out by incessant escort duty to convoys up and down the line; and moreover weakness of numbers is a standing temptation to an attack. Whatever else may be problematical, it is certain that the feelings of the priestly classes will be profoundly stirred by the prospect of the occupation of their capital, and if only to avoid further bloodshed the force that appears at their gates should be one that will overawe and impress them.

NOTES FROM GOA.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

The chief event of the week, says our Panjim correspondent writing on the 14th instant, has been the arrival on the 12th instant at 8 a.m. of Lord Kitchener accompanied by his two Aides-de-Camp and his private secretary. They landed at Marmagoa, and in a special steam launch came over to the City where they were received at the Bunder by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Chief Secretary and many other high officials under a guard-of honor commanded by Captain Brito of the Infantry. After exchanging the usual compliments, Lord Kitchener accompanied by the Governor-General, the Governor of Diu, General Castello Branco and a few other notabilities proceeded in a steam launch to Old Goa on a visit to the historical Cathedral, the Church of Bom Jesus where lies the body of St. Francis Xavier, and the other two convents there. One of the officers of Lord Kitchener's suite took photographic views of various monuments and the picturesque scenery. The party returned to the Government Palace at 11 a.m. after partaking of light refreshments. Lord Kitchener took leave of the Governor and proceeded to the beautiful Palace at Cabo, and thence by a launch to Marmagoa where he entered a special train for Poona.

Our Chief Justice has returned from Lisbon, much improved in health, and has entered upon his duties.

The heat is intolerable and all who can afford it have proceeded to various waterfalls and health recruiting places, where fresh and saltwater baths can be enjoyed to one's heart's content.

THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW.

At the Explanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of a case in which Inspector Walton prosecuted Biban Mohidin, a butcher, and Pemla Mangal, and Laxman Muri, butlers, with causing grievous hurt to Shivram Arjun another butler, on 2nd March, at Colaba. There was a quarrel between the women of the parties in the case and the accused, espousing the cause of their own women, assaulted the complainant, and pitched him out of a window, fourteen feet high from the ground. Complainant was picked up by the police and conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. His thigh was broken, and he was crippled for life. After a detention of about six weeks he was discharged from the hospital recently. He hobbled into the Court supported on two crutches, and assisted by others. His evidence was recorded yesterday, when Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for him. Mr. Dadisett, barrister, who defended the accused, cross-examined him at some length in respect of the discrepancies in the evidence given by the other witnesses and the version of the incident as given by himself in Court. Counsel's line of defence was that it being the "Dhul Padwa" day, which was the day following the "Holi," complainant was drunk, and fell out of the window. Inspector Walton said he did not take down the complainant's statement the same evening as, in his opinion, he was not in a fit state. Cross-examined, witness said Superintendent Grennan thought there was no other evidence against the first accused except the evidence of the complainant. Witness submitted there was. Mr. Grennan's opinion was based on the evidence of Sarju woman only. The hearing was adjourned.

THE LATEST APPLICATION.

BELOW, we give the full text, omitting names and addresses, of the latest applicant for employment in a local office:—

The most respected Sir, I th' undersigned
Beg to lay bare before your honour kind
Most humbly and respectfully lines few
Which follow for your noble mental view.
In the despotic realm of Wretchedness
And Restlessness none and I can secure
The easy days; forbears that to provide
Me with the necessaries of life and
This swells my breast high, suffocates in haste
My blooming views known no more to my heart.
I came to know that you're a social
Well-wisher and impartial benefactor
Of human-beings; that the chief aim of yours
Is to make a right use of your, as it were,
God-gifted dignity and wisdom divine.
And so I beg your honour's leave to tender
My humble petition for the common cause
The other applicants at duty none
Whatever have; I neither wish nor hope
To gain a good chance at your graceful hand:—
I do not wish because such is enough
As can supply the necessaries of
Life and not hope as far more learning than
Mine with less hesitation'd come to hand.
As to myself, Sir, I have studied up
To the Matric; once illness vile deterred
My right appearance in the Hall profound
Tannihilate the crammed up lessons of
The stidi'ous min is as mine and made my toil
Of no avail; last time I tried my chance
And found it crowned with fair and flat success.
But for my age and humble position in
Life I would have fain prosecuted my
Studies and some good means of maintenance
I should quite out of nigh necessity
Take in hand now; the means comprises in
Preferments and gives every reason to
Believe that your Ascendency's ill
Be good enough to give me a post 'neath
Your patronage kind yielding a due pay
Proportionate to my studious worth; I can
Convince you that I'll try to satisfy
Your honour wise, with carefulness perfect
For, and performance faithful of, my work.
If I can be employed thus under your
Kind patronage I'll look upon myself
For ever indebted to your lordship and
Pray to God for your happy life and gain.—
I wish to remain Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. S.—My motive to write in rhymes is not to
Show, as may probably be seen, my vain
Poetic genius, but to make known
My aptitude to be a man of yours.—
The same.—
Your humble servant.

To get an early answer your meek servant should forward a stamp but uncertainty as to your lordship's correct address stopped me from doing so. As regards my conduct I enclose herewith the copies of testimonials gained by me.

This is to certify that I know—for the last eight years. He is a very intelligent young man, very pains-taking and of steady habits. I know he is very studious and modest. I have not come in contact with him either officially or in a business way; but I believe that if he is given some suitable employment or work he will win the confidence of his superiors by his industry and honesty.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND EXAMINATIONS.

IN connection with the recent Resolution on Indian Educational Policy, there is a point of some importance which requires elucidation. Reuter's Calcutta correspondent in briefly summarising the Resolution for the English papers telegraphed that "competitive examinations for the public services will be replaced by the selection of candidates on probation." On the strength of this statement two questions have been asked in the House of Commons but neither in the Resolution itself nor in the answers given in the House of Commons is the attitude of the Government of India made clear. In replying to Colonel Nolan Mr. Brodrick stated that "the orders issued by the Government of India refer only to appointments made in India, which are, generally speaking, reserved for natives of that country." Then on the 21st March Mr. Herbert Roberts asked if papers would be laid showing the grounds on which the change from competitive examination to nomination had been made, and he invited the Secretary of State to say whether the change had the approval of His Majesty's Government. Lord Percy, replying for Mr. Brodrick, said the Secretary of State expected to receive before long the papers giving in full the grounds on which the Government of India decided to make a change in the method of recruitment for the public service, "affecting at present, as he is informed, some 10 or 12 appointments, and he will then consider whether they can be laid on the table. The principle of the proposed change was considered by him in Council, and was adopted with his consent." From the later answer of the Secretary of State it would appear that the change was a small one, affecting only a limited number of appointments, but if the Government of India's Resolution indicates any change at all it is one which affects the whole of the public service recruited in India after examination. However, there is such want of definiteness in the Resolution itself that it is difficult if not impossible to know what it does mean. After the historical summary, the Resolution states that the majority of students who frequent the higher schools and the Universities do so for the purpose of qualifying themselves to earn an independent livelihood, that Government service is regarded as the most assured, the most dignified, and the most attractive of all careers, and that the desire to realise these advantages as soon as possible tends to prevent schools and colleges filling their proper position as places of liberal education. It has, therefore, been urged that the principle of basing selections for Government service on school and university attainments has injuriously affected the interests of higher education, and some people have suggested that a better plan would be to institute separate examinations for the public service, under the control of a Board on the model of the English Civil Service Commission. The Government of India dissents from this view, and says there is a general consensus of opinion that no examining Board would do better than the Universities. If a separate examination did no more than confirm the finding of the Universities, it would be obviously superfluous; if it conflicted with that finding it would be mischievous." In the following paragraph the reader is told that the principle of competition for Government appointments was unknown in India until a few years ago, and it is foreign to Indian ideas. For the higher grades of the public service it is unnecessary since University degrees and distinctions are sufficient indication of the ability of candidates to fill particular appointments; in more technical departments a scrutiny of the work done by the candidate during his educational course is sufficient indication of his knowledge and bent of mind. "The Government of India are therefore of opinion that special competitions should as a general rule be dispensed with and that the requisite acquaintance with the laws, rules, and regulations of departments may best be attained during probationary service and tested after a period of such service. In short, the Government of India hold that the multiplication of competitive tests for Government service neither results in advantage to Government nor is consistent with the interests of a liberal education." Loose and indefinite phraseology of, this description may mean anything or nothing—though it can hardly refer to a change affecting merely a score or two of appointments. It may be nothing more than an enlargement on the previously expressed view that the establishment of separate examinations for the public service is undesirable, or it may mean the introduction of nomination throughout the service. If the writer of the Resolution had intended to mystify his readers he could hardly have chosen language better suited to achieve his object. Whatever the intention of the Government may be the matter would seem to be of sufficient importance to call for a clear and definite statement.—"Pioneer."

PASSENGERS PER S.S. AUSTRIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. Austria to-morrow from the Stream. The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier to-morrow at 9 a. m. Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 6 30 a. m. sharp.

Mr & Mrs O Berlingar
Major and Mrs A H Dennys (Nurse and 2 children)
Mrs E A Dennys
Mrs G W P Dennys
Mr and Mrs A Feilman
Mr and Mrs Gutschka, child and infan
The Hon Mr and Mrs W C Hughes
Boyd and Mrs P B Horne
Mr & Mrs H Herberlain and 2 infants
Mrs A Harberlein child and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs H D J Innes
Mr & Mrs W de Klemm 3 children and infant
Capt and Mrs L C Kettle
Miss Pollvano
Miss Porch
Mrs M Rainier
Mr V von Rottanscher
Major and Mrs Rooke and child
Mr and Mrs Robertson Maid and Child
Mr Adolph Ruden
Mr Rudolph Schuch
Mr A Stoll
Major Simpson
Col and Mrs W Thuillier
Mrs O Weylandt
Miss Weylandt
Mrs Wygarnitzny

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Products of the Cotton Plant.

EGYPTIAN TEXTILE IMPORTS.

THE DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIAL.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

THE Americans have already done some remarkable things "down South" in the way of utilising waste cotton products. They have made oilcake and oil and soap out of the seed of the cotton plant. They have experimented with the rind or bark of the plant, and they have tried to utilize the pith and the leaves. The oil-seed business has, of course, developed into one of the most important trades of the South, and has effected a notable reduction in the cost of growing cotton. Now, however, the Southerners appear to have addressed themselves to another problem, namely the recovery of cotton previously supposed to be lost. It is well known that with favourable weather the cotton plant will go on making bolls until quite late in the season. It is also well known that if the weather be unfavourable only those bolls which are almost ready to open will mature in the ordinary way. There will be bolls on the plant at every stage and in every variety of growth. Some of them would require three days more fine weather, some a week or ten days, and some may be only beginning the boll development. In those bolls which are approximately or very nearly developed the cotton is made, but the boll refuses to open without more encouragement than it gets from the sun or from one of those snaps of light frost which will open thousands of bolls in a night. Up to the present any cotton which would not open of itself has simply been left to rot on the plant during the winter storms, and the stalk and unopened bolls have been broken down and ploughed under in the spring, season after season.

But in these times of high prices cotton is money and all waste is doubly injurious to the planter. He has set his mind on utilising this unopened cotton, and the result is the appearance of what is called "thrashed cotton." The planter, it seems, picks off all bolls at a certain stage of ripeness and overcomes the reluctance of the boll to open by the persuasive method of thrashing it. During the process, as might be expected, any brittle portions of the shell or boll are very likely to become mixed with the fibre, but the fibre is there, and can be subsequently ginned to clear it of seed. The result is cotton more or less mixed with shell but not mixed with leaf, and of a somewhat uncertain staple. Some of it is of excellent and level staple. Some of it is of mixed staple, indicating that some bolls were picked too early for perfect development. But, in spite of all drawbacks, a certain amount of cotton has been saved which would otherwise have been lost, and such cotton is now being sold. The American mills have been trying it, and have been buying it in the small quantities which are offered here and there through the South. The American spinners have been encouraged to do so by a reduction of price which very naturally the planter has been willing to allow. What he gets for it is almost all clear gain. It costs little enough to pick or to thrash.

It would be sheer waste otherwise, and has been sheer waste to him hitherto season after season. It is enough for him that such cotton can be used for certain purposes and that he can sell it at a price. In no case is he likely to have much thrashed cotton to offer, for obviously if he hoped that the weather would take up he would be very well pleased to let those bolls open and the fibre be picked in the usual way. It is only when he despairs of the weather that he will resort to picking off unopened bolls and thrashing them. It is not to be supposed, in any case, that the quantity of cotton so produced is in any way important. Probably over the whole South some few thousand bales would express it. It is rather in the sense of another economy effected in cotton planting and growing that the matter has an interest. Every economy effected and every utilisation of a former waste product increases the profits of the planter and reduces the prime cost to him of all the cotton he produces. So far little of this cotton has been seen in Lancashire, although there are rumours that some recent consignments have contained a proportion of it. But lately a few samples have come to hand from the South, and for whatever special purposes it can be used it may shortly be put to a practical test in this country as well as in New England.

Egypt's textile imports are of considerable interest to Lancashire, and the following expression from an official report has a particular significance:—"The wants of the population of this country in the immediate and even fairly distant future are not difficult to forecast. As the standard of comfort rises an increased import of textiles will follow, and British manufacturers will have to watch Italian competition." A comparison of the imports during quinquennial periods shows that Italian textile imports have risen from an annual average of £E2,019 for 1887-91 to £E189,079 for 1897-1901 and to £E233, 253 for the year 1902. Those from the United Kingdom were of the average annual value of £E1,750.096 for 1887-91, £E2,355,252 for 1897-1901, and £E2,888.004 for the year 1902. Imports from British possessions in the Far East have also shown substantial increases. Germany's average for the period 1887-91 was £E26,30[illegible] and for the year 1902 £E158,744, and Austria-Hungary on a similar comparison had increased only from £E283,633 to £E369,641. France's average for 1887-91 was £E234,641, and for the year 1902 £E288,057. The annual average for the whole textile imports during 1887-91 was £E2, 720,600, and for the year 1902 £E4,581,028.

The H. B. Claflin Company in their circular dated March 30 in Manchester suggest that the recovery from Mr. Sully's failure is a sufficient indication that the supposed danger in holding raw material or goods at the present high values is illusory. There is no scramble for goods in the United States, but values are steady, and there is very little reserve of supplies. Manufacturers, like their fellows in Lancashire, are said to be favouring lighter fabrics, partly to economise in cotton and partly to follow the natural tendency of consumers who desire to regulate expenditure. It is doubtful, however, whether makers are getting any profits and their object seems to be to get over a difficult time as best they can. No improvement can be reported in the export trade. Messrs. Claflin consider that the ginners report "substantially confirms the previous estimates of this season's crop which will probably run out somewhere near 10 1-2 million bales." They warn us, too, not "to pay any attention to many of the present exaggerated reports of enormous acreage and promising crops, which are all likely to be misleading."

Several buyers representing important Canadian dry-goods houses came over from Halifax by the Bavarian, and are now paying their annual spring visits to Manchester and Bradford. The outlook in the Canadian trade has brightened, and as the Dominion's surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure for the eight months ending February 29 was doll.15,148,000 the financial position may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. There has been a considerable increase in Customs receipts, and the operations of buyers for houses in Toronto, Montreal, Three Rivers, and other centres have been more noticeable of late. German houses are making efforts to maintain the position threatened by the Dominion's preferential tariff arrangement, Chemnitz and Plauen having been particularly active in this respect. Manchester houses catering specially for the Canadian trade report a great business expansion of late in Winnipeg and Vancouver, to cope with which new dry-goods warehouses have been erected, while Montreal and Toronto firms have been compelled to strengthen their Western staffs in order to meet the competition of Winnipeg, which for some years has sent its own buyers regularly to Europe. The hesitation shown by canadian purchasers on account of the higher quotations for many standard goods has partially disappeared owing to the cheerful trade conditions on the other side, and in anticipation of advances in quotations for fine linen damasks of

the Dunfermline and Belfast class some moderately heavy transactions have been put through during the past week. Fifeshire standard weaves are, it is understood, to form the subject of further revised lists, to the inconvenience of agents and buyers, who have been put to much trouble in this way for several months past.

Profit-sharing as a stimulus to the employes o great manufacturing combinations has already been adopted in this country—notably in the case of the Calico Printers' Association,—and therefore it is useful to have some details of the system followed by the United States Steel Corporation, who have just completed their di tribution of preferred stock to heads of departments and other important employes under the provisions of the profit-sharing agreement made a year ago. This part of the offer did not affect the employes as a whole, but only the more important men. Under it a certain amount of money, a percentage of the net profits, was set aside to be distributed among these beneficiaries, provided that the net profits reached do'ls. 80,000,000. The percentage increases in a sliding scale with the net profits. The division of this premium to employes is one half in cash, one quarter in stock to be held in the treasury for five years, the employe to receive the income therefrom and to become the full owner if he remains in the employ of the company until the expiration of the five years. The other quarter is in stock to be distributed annually, and this distribution has just been made. The recipients received with their stock a certificate which covers their claim to the other quarter in stock to which is attached the five-years proviso. It is not stated what amount of stock was thus distributed. It was bought in the open market at prevailing prices. In the case of the Calico Printers the bonuses have, we understand, been paid in cash, but in view of the low price at which the shares stand, and the desirability of raising it, the directors and shareholders might very well consider the desirability of paying future bonuses partly in shares, perhaps with a proviso as to ultimate ownership similar to that of the Steel Trust.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

At the Shipka, the present Commander-in-Chief was so badly wounded that he was left for dead upon the field. The luck of the devil was with him, however, and sorely wounded and bleeding, he was saved from the effects of an all-night exposure by the dead bodies of some Turks that had fallen across him. The occasion was a night attack, and Kuropatkin lay wounded unconscious on the ground, protected however by the bodies of his foes. In the morning he recovered sufficiently to make his way to the Russian camp.

It is impossible to say how many times Kuropatkin has been wounded, but the number of his wounds is infinite, while the tally of the men that he has killed runs into scores. A keen fighter, he is also a man of remarkably fine physique, as he was trained in a harder school than most modern generals Again, if few men have known such rapid promotion, it may be said that there are few who have more deservedly earned it. The mere recital of his active service shows with what vigorous industry he has pursued his career. General Kuropatkin is fifty-six. He first saw service when he was nineteen, having entered the army when he was eighteen. His work as a military cadet was of a high order. He swept the classes at the Military Academy of its prizes, his achievements at school marking him out as a boy destined for important rewards. His promotion was rapid. He was a member of the general staff of the army at the age of twenty-six, he was chief of the Asiatic Bureau by the time that he was thirty, and he was a Major-General some four years later. The secret of his promotion lay in his taste for his profession and never neglecting opportunities to join any expedition which was in course of preparation. At the same time he continued his studies in military science, contriving to carry on simultaneously the theoretical and practical branches of a military training. From time to time he returned, therefore, to Central Asia, even then the centre of Russia's colonial expansion. After his tour abroad in 187 , when he was conducting an investigation into certain scientific subjects on behalf of his Government, covering an interval of nearly four years, he reappeared in Turkestan, in 1875, for the second time in his life. Two years later, and in 1878, he was engaged in the Russo-Trukisu war, but in the following year, 1879, he returned to Turkestan, commanding at this time the famous Rifle Brigade which was to win such distinction for itself in the future campaign. At the close of the operations he was appointed military governor of Trans-Caspia, where he distinguished himself in establishing law and order among the tribes who were occupying that region. He held this office nearly eight years, creating towns and cities where before there had been empty wastes, promoting and developing trade, building churches, constructing telegraphs and railways, until, on the eve of his departure for St. Petersburg, he was able to look back upon a new region wherein everything was admirable, and where there were indications that for the future it would rank among the most important areas of the tsar's dominions.

MINISTER OF WAR.

From Trans-Caspia he was recalled by order of the Tsar to take up the important office of Minister for War, having attained to this high rank in the Government of his country through an unrivalled knowledge of the intricate workings of the military machine throughout the Empire. His work as Minister for War has attracted little attention in the six years during which he has held office, but he has paid great attention to the improvement of the army and to the completion of Russia's strategic defences in Asia and elsewhere. As a soldier he is in favour of war; as an officer of wide experience in Asiatic affairs, as the responsible head of the army, and as its executive chief he is opposed to the war with Japan. Unfortunately his advice has been ignored and his authority over-ridden. In no way has he helped to precipitate the conflict after his tour of inspection in the Far East, which extended throughout Manchuria and reached even to Japan; the shortcomings in the Russian preparations were at once revealed to him. His report, couched in firm language, described the situation in Manchuria then as we know it to be to-day. However Court intrigues and party influences were at work, and the opinion of the Minister for War, the most experienced soldier in the Empire was viewed with derision. Little sympathy can be felt for the position of his Majesty in this affair, but it is possible to feel a glow of admiration for the man who, against his better knowledge of the situation, has yet placed himself at the head of the army and gone forth.

His departure corresponds with the despatch of Lord Roberts to the scene of war in South Africa, and the hope we cherished in our hour of bitterness is presen to-day in the hearts of the Russians. General Kuropatkin has left, taking with him the impression, universally expressed and everywhere believed, that he is the one man capable of dealing with the situation. He has disappeared with his staff, with his sacred banners, his holy images, and with his war horse—named, by the way, Le Marechal, and whose sire, Lohengrin, is an English thorough-bred—and in view, perhaps, of the close parallel existing between the circumstances in which these two soldiers each departed for the front, the career of General Kuropatkin at the head of the army will be followed with sympathetic and general interest in England. It should be remembered, too, in appreciating the man, that the head of the Russian Army is individually the friend of England, even if, in his official capacity, his military policy is a little antagonistic. Moreover, he is one of the few Russian officers who made an impartial study of our recent war. Doubtless, too, he will remember and turn to advantage the information which he thereby obtained.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th April. Charles Arthur Turton residing at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta for Turton's patent bulker, Gerald Annesley Glascott, civil engineer, in the employ of the Burma Railways Company, residing in Rangoon, for improvements in signals. Beaumont Richard Harrington civil engineer, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta for portable refuse Incinerator. James Wilson Hall manager, Oil mills, B., B. & C I, Railway Sabarmati Ahmedabad, for im provements in internal combustion engines Ganga Ram, B A second master, Dev Samaj High School Moga, Ferozepur for an apparatus for showing the relative rotations and revolutions of the moon and the earth round the sun. Hormasji Framji Dastur, L. M. E., superintendent, F. S. Parekh School of Art and Industry, Surat, push cock to be used on public water cisterns, stand pipes or posts, etc., etc. Lausanne Charles Albert Scholder, physician of Boulevard de Grancy, Switzerland for improvements in or relating to therapeutic exercising apparatus. Mather and Platt, Limited engineers of Park Works Manchester, for Improvements in or relating to stop and indicator mechanism for looms for weaving, warping machines and the like, The Velvril Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 29, New Bridge Street, London for improvements in the manufacture of indiarubber subsitutes. Alexander Sommerville Goldie, ironfounder of Uddingston Foundary, Uddingston Lanarkshire, for improvement in and relating to collapsible core bars for pipes tubes or other hollow articles. The Foreign McKenna Process Company of Milwauce, for improvement in the rolling or re-rolling of rails or the like and in apparatus therefor. William Burt Flockhart, engineer, Tezpur saw mills, Tezpur, Assam, for an automatic tender for circular saw benches employed in cutting tea box shooks. Meredith Roberts Green, commercial traveller, of May Terrace, Kensington Park, South Australia, for an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles. La Lociete Anonyme Westinghouse, manufacturers, of 45, Rue de l'Arcade, Paris and Maurice Leblanc engineer, of villa Montmorency, Auteuil, Paris, for improvements in cooling apparatus. Stairett Cotton Gin Company, organized and existing under the New York, America for improvements in apparatus for ginning cotton. Amos Herr Mylin, farmer of 40, South Queen's streets, Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Lewis Boyd White, engineer, of 22, Morris street, Jersey city, New Jersey for "improvements in and relating to furnaces. William Vickery, builder of Sand street, Milverton Somersetshire, George Vickery, builder of Mill House, Norton Fitzwarren, Somersetshire, and Tom Harding, ironmonger, of 2, The Square Wivelscombe Somersetshire, for improvements in and relating to fastening and sealing boxes, cases or the like,

POLYGAMY COMPLICATIONS.

MARRIAGES FOR TIME AND ETERNITY.

With regard to the "Mormon case" before the Senate Committee of the United States, the legal issue of which is whether "Apostle" Reed Smoot shall take his seat in the Senate it is not objected that Smoot himself is guilty of polygamy but the objectors to his election are producing evidence to prove that his Church holds practically the same view regarding marriage as Brigham Young. Summed up, the evidence comes to this that there is a great deal more polygamy in Utah than anybody outside the State ever dared to suspect. To use a vulgarism, it is winked at by the Mormon Church.

The Mormon belief in marriage, as explained by the sect, is a complicated one. There are (says the Telegraph's New York correspondent) three kinds—marriage for time, for eternity, and for both time and eternity. The commonest form of wedlock is that for time and eternity. By this a man and woman are "sealed" for their lives on this earth and in the world to come. A civil marriage applies only to this earth. By being "sealed" according to the Mormon faith, a woman will take her place with the other wives by the side of her spouse in Heaven.

However, ceremonies are performed either for this world or for the other. For example: If a woman becomes a widow, having once married for time and eternity, she may enter into wedlock again but this must be for time only. She may live with her new husband on this earth and bear him children but on the other side of the River of Death she must leave him and join her first husband. Should she be his only wife in this world in the future the second husband would be bereft.

There is another form of wedlock called celestial marriage. This curious ceremony "seals" a man and woman together only for the life to come. The woman may be the wife of one man for time and of another for eternity, making the exchange of spouses upon her demise.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, April 18.

Monday.—The barometer has continued to rise briskly to rapidly over North-east India, while on the contrary the slight fall which had commenced in the North-west yesterday has continued briskly and a shallow depression has formed in the western desert. Winds blow from approximately normal directions except on the Bombay coast where they are more southerly than usual. The velocity has risen again at the head of the bay; otherwise there has been little change. The mean temperature has fallen in North-east India and Madras but has risen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual except over the east of the peninsula, the deficiency being greatest in Satpuras and the west Gangetic plain. The highest maximum reported is 110 degrees at Cuddapah. A few scattered showers have fallen in Burma and Assam, the heaviest fall being three quarters of an inch at Cherrapoonjee. Scattered showers will probably continue over Burma and Assam but no rain of any importance appears probable. Elsewhere weather promises to be fine as the depression in the north-west appears unlikely to affect the weather to any important extent. The temperature will probably increase over north-west and central India.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Monday, the 18th April.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area. The barometer is fairly normal in all districts except in the Punjab, United Provinces and Sind where it is from '04 to '08 below normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Belgaum.

Temperature.—The variations from normal are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Cuddapah, Masiras and Trichinopoly, and 6° in defect at Sangor, Veraval and Allahabad, and minimum 5° to 12° in defect in many places. The maximum varied from 110 at Cuddapah to 82° at Veraval, and the minimum from 82° at Colombo to 59° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Bombay and Colombo.

Rain—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled almost everywhere.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	6
B Mandvi, (huckis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	8	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	23	29	41
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	7	16
E Mazagon, Byculla, and Naupada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Naupada	22	22	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	7	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	83	84	169
Total plague deaths to date	274,236	235,678	
Same date last year	233	183	293

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed Mr. Plummer, M.P., that he has no intention of proposing an increase of the coal tax in the forthcoming Budget.

THE LATE POPE AND THE CONCLAVE.

An excellent bit of history in the rough is the article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on the death of Leo XIII and the Conclave that followed. Though bearing no signature but "Un Temoin," there are indications that the writer is either a French cardinal, or some secretary or conclavist posing as one for the sake of throwing inquirers off the trail. He touches says F. L. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" with a kindly hand the good Pope's one foible, as shown in his criticism of Benjamin-Constant's portrait of him that he should have preferred "a little less nose and a little more hair." But some inkling of this must have been possessed by many, and our own King showed his usual tact when, as the "Witness" records, he delighted Leo XIII at their last interview by telling him that he did not look more than sixty. The details of the good old man's last illness are confessedly from a different source—evidently Italian—to the rest of the article, and show how wrong all the newspapers were at the time, the Pope having given no sign of weakness till seventeen days before his death, and never having believed in the serious nature of his malady until he received Extreme Unction. The badness of the funeral arrangements and the clumsiness of the workmen employed are here commented on with some asperity, and we hear that messages of condolence came from the most unexpected quarters, such as the Liberian Republic, the King of Siam, and the Emperor of China.

The story of the Conclave is also told with much frankness. The writer testifies, no doubt truly enough, to the spirit in which most of the Sacred College approached their duties, and says that the stories of intrigues in favour of one or other candidate are really tales surviving from former assemblies, most of the electors here voting solely according to their conscience. Cardinal Rampolla—and here, again, we may believe him—was, he says, by no means anxious that the tiara should fall to himself, and the final choice was really made by the younger Italian cardinals from the North of Italy, who thought that change of regime would be best for the Church. If anything could have turned them, it was, he thinks, the production of the Emperor of Austria's veto, here given verbatim, by Cardinal Pozyna, whose part in the matter evidently does not meet with the approval of the author, and is alluded to with a spice of saintly malice. But the real obstacle was the "solo episcopari" of his present Holiness, which was not overcome until after the second ballot and was the cause of many actual tears to nearly all the Conclave. Thus it was that, beginning with only five votes, he climbed to fifty. Cardinal Rampolla, his only serious opponent, never attaining to more than twenty-nine, even after the production of the Imperial veto against him. Of good stories there is no lack, such as the indiscretion of the Archbishop of Lyons, who hung his shirt out of window to dry, and was promptly brought to book by Monsignor for attempted communication with the outside world As to real signalling, the Witness admits it took place after the election, when the Vatican domestics imitated the action of sewing at some of the windows, "Sarto" being Italian for a tailor. He is a little suspicious, too, of the household of a Hungarian cardinal, who first wished to bring his own cook into the Conclave, and on leave being refused, had a dish brought to the gates every day by a hussar, who talked in Magyar to the conclavist in the very presence of the guards, without, of course, being understood.

SWINDLING LOVERS.

SCHEME FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

The remarkable series of deceptions practised on young women by the murderer Crossman, and the extraordinary increase in the number of bigamy cases in recent years, call public attention to the need for organised protection of young girls from hasty marriages with men of whose character and antecedents they are wholly ignorant. The subject has been recently discussed by several philanthropic bodies, but the general feeling has been that whatever steps are taken should not be under the guise of charity, but rather in the direction of encouraging self-defence by the exercise of greater precaution and thought in the girls themselves.

An interesting suggestion was made to a representative by a Vice-President of the Young Women's Christian Association who thought that Young Men and Women's Associations combined might be formed in various parts of the metropolis having in every large district club-rooms and comfortable premises to which, under certain easy restrictions, the young of both sexes could resort in all the sociability of home.

"Membership should be limited by the executive to those of known character, and no attempt should be made to make the clubs self-supporting unless it was found, by immediate success, to be compatible with very nominal subscriptions. There should be no religious tests nor any aim of proselytising and it should be advertised throughout the country that any young man or woman coming for employment in London would find a welcome and a year's free membership. If such a great organisation could be accomplished, it would be a hall-mark of character for all its members, and there would be a notable decrease in the number of bogus marriages and wrongful girls.

"Do you think that any blame attaches to employers, or would it be possible for them to adopt some plan of protection for their girls?"

"Employers both in shops and service are largely to blame. The rule which prohibits courting and marriage between two assistants in the same shop is most pernicious. When a young pair have had the courage to go behind the rule, the result has been invariably a happy union. The young woman knows the man she is wooing, her she sees daily under the searchlight of business life, she knows his reputation, and if he is crooked the information quickly reaches her ears somehow.

"So, in service, the new relations between mistress and maid render the latter an easy dupe to any canvasser or wayfaring man who may think she has savings in the bank and a longing for marriage. In my young days the mistress, as soon as she discovered that the servant had a young man, took a personal interest in the affair. He was given the liberty of the kitchen and she would often talk with him. Then the maid herself was encouraged to confide in her mistress.

"If we cannot bring back those old times—and in these days of Unions and agitations I am afraid not—then some other plan of protection must be devised. One thing is certain: the possibility of such wholesale deceptions as have recently come to light must be reduced to a minimum."

THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

COMPENSATION FOR NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" in London says he is able to give some additional details regarding the Anglo-French agreement which, he says, includes:—

(1) A convention definitively settling the Newfoundland question. The main outlines of this convention are as follows: France formally renounces all her territorial rights on the "French shore," and her police rights in Newfoundland waters. She receives in exchange as compensation for French subjects inhabiting the French shore, where they carry on a trade in tinned lobsters, a sum of about three million francs. All French fishermen will have the same rights of fishing and of catching bait as British fishermen; France also receives as compensation a strip of territory on the Sokoto frontier.

(2) Besides this formal convention an exchange of Notes dealing with Morocco, Egypt and Siam will take place between the Chancelleries of Paris and London.

No attempt will be made to settle these three questions, but only to eliminate from them such elements as imperil the existence of a good understanding between the two countries. No sensational agreement will be made and neither France nor Great Britain will derive any real advantage. The only immediate result will be to determine the spirit in which these questions will be considered in future. France, without abandoning her rights will recognise the preponderance of Great Britain's position in Egypt. The British Government will recognise the political and geographical reights of France in Morocco and Indo-China.

If Lord Lansdowne does not modify the scheme which is in his hands, the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreements might take place very shortly. The correspondent is informed, however, that it will be necessary to wait for a little time, as the British Foreign Minister wishes to make more precise certain points regarding Morocco.

Mr. Holbrook Blinn, the actor, relates this experience he had in America. The play was "As You Like It" and the place was Detroit, Michigan. On the morning after the first performance one newspaper appeared with no mention whatever of the theatre or the Company. This, however, was its criticism, which was headed The Baconian Theory. It ran:—The believers in the Baconian theory will now have an opportunity of proving the truth of their opinions. If to-day the graves of Shakespeare and Bacon be opened, the body of that one which turned over last night will establish the authorship of "As You Like It."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, March 31.

STORM AND STRESS.

In the narratives of descents upon London by Danes and Norsemen bold, the old bridge always has a place. There was fighting around it in 994 when the Danish King Sweyn brought his war galleons up the Thames; it all but fell before the onslaught of Prince Olaf, nine years later. Before the invasion of Canute in 1016 it had been rebuilt. Canute dug a deep ditch on the south side of it, and dragged his ships to the western side of the bridge. Earl Godwin fought his way past it a generation later. Flood destroyed it in 1091, fire demolished the successor in 1136, and the old saying, "London is built upon woolpacks" had its origin in the fact that the next bridge was built out of taxes on wool levied for the purpose. In Elizabeth's day the bridge was "adorned with sumptuous buildings and statelie and beautiful houses on either side, except certain voyde places for the retyre of passengers from the dangers of carts, carts, and droves of cattle, usually passing that way." Roof-gardens overhung the river, and there was the famous Nonsuch-House, a structure built in Holland, and formed entirely of timber, pegged together, and four storeys in height.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Early in the thirteenth century there was a fearfully conflagration on the bridge, in which three thousand people were burnt to death. It was the scene of a pitched battle between Henry III. and De Montfort, ending in the discomfiture of the King, and the mobbing of the Queen as she attempted to shoot the bridge in her barge. In all national movements the old London Bridge was an important factor. It was the great gateway into the city and the means of escape therefrom. Wat Tyler made his way in by its path; then Jack Cade hath gotten London bridge; the citizens fly and forsake their houses. His head afterwards figured upon the gate-house of the bridge. The latter was the scene of another serious rebellion, Sir Thomas Wyatt's. Then came the scourging of the Great Fire, which pared off all the houses again. The history of London Bridge is really the history of the Metropolis.

THAT PENSION.

The discussion running just now apropos of the mention in the House of Mr. Austin Dobson's Civil List pension, reminds one that that storm old foe to jobbery, Carlyle, did not think it incumbent upon a man of genius to prove himself in necessitous circumstances, to be worthy Government recognition. Sir Wemyss Reid tells very effectively of a discussion between the Sage and Monckton Milnes upon the point. "Richard Milnes," said Carlyle, slowly withdrawing his pipe from is mouth, "when are you going to get that pension for Alfred Tennyson?" Milnes replied that it was not an easy matter. His constituents, he said, probably knew nothing of Tennyson or his poetry, and might think it a piece of jobbery from which some relatives of Milnes was to benefit. "Richard Milnes," replied Carlyle, "on the day of Judgment, when the Lord asks you why you didn't get that pension for Alfred Tennyson, it will not do to lay the blame on your constituents; it is you that will be damned."

"SKIP, SKIP, SKIP."

It is curious to see at this late day the grave and stately "Times" learnedly discussing the manifold benefits which skipping offers to adults of sedentary occupations, and noting the advantages said to attach to a device fashioned by a man of medicine for the purpose of "facilitating skipping by adults." One rather expected to find at the end of the paragraph that it had been reproduced from the "Times" of a hundred years ago. But, no, it is serious enough. Well, skipping is undoubtedly an admirable exercise, though one scarcely expects to see members of Parliament practising it between divisions, or stockbrokers carolling down to Brighton nimbly hopping the rope. It may surprise the "Times" to learn, however, that skipping as an exercise for adults is no new discovery. On the contrary it is one of the exercises long adopted by athletes, and by football teams in particular. William Bassett, possibly the finest right-wing forward that ever played in an international match, popularised the skipping-rope a dozen years ago, and to-day there is not a trainer of teams in the country but includes the rope in his paraphernalia. An old Preston North End captain once accomplished three thousand skips without a stoppage.

ANOTHER RED BAND.

A recent case in the Law Courts showed us what value a big firm attaches to the trade mark which distinguishes a certain line of goods. A foreign mail-brings another example. A firm makes use of the King's portrait and name for its advertisement. The portrait is a really admirable one, showing the King seated on his black charger wearing a busby, and with this hand raised to the salute. The article advertised establishes itself in favour by the King's portrait before His Majesty came to the throne and though the heavens fall an article may not change its name. So the firm in question has got out of it rather cleverly. The wares sold remain under their old description "El Principe de Wales" in a big splash head across the top. The foot-line puts the matter right with addition "The King of" so and so, the blank being occupied by the name of the article sold.

THE AWAKENING OF KOREA.

Rip Van Winkle is awakening; Korea's new dawn is at hand! There is no doubt about it. The Emperor has sent to Berlin for a Court dentist. A notice has been posted on the bulletin board of the Berlin University, advertising the want of the Emperor of Korea. The official is to remain at the Korean capital for a minimum term of two years at the not despicable salary of £50 per month not despicable from the fact that the dentist will be required to devote to the Palace only one hour a week. He will have two months' holiday a year, £10 for his expenses out, the same for return; £400 for instruments, and £5 for laboratory. Facilities will be offered for private practice.

A GRIEVANCE.

Several people who pay their money and don't get their choice are looking to Sir Charles Scotter now that he is appointed Chairman of the London and South Western railway, to remedy a grievance. A year or two ago a number of the South Western trains were knocked off without any corresponding reduction in season ticket rates, so that those who patronise the line feel that some consideration is due to them. Their specific grievance now is that on local trains a few people are permitted by the guards to monopolise carriages stick on the window an official notice 'Engaged,' and to exclude other passengers from the compartments. The "up" trains in the mornings are always packed almost to suffocation point, and it naturally follows that when a dozen men have to fight for six or eight seats, there is a good deal of bad language at the stopping places when the favoured few are seen to be in possession of more accommodation than they are entitled to by their fares.

TRUTH AND FICTION.

Fate does not disdain a leaf from man's imagination. The dead man's diary of his last days of starvation by which we have all been thrilled this last day or so recalls scenes in fiction which readers will readily recollect. Those who are familiar with James Payn's "Lost Sir Massingberd" may bear to be reminded of this strange sequel which that work had. A year or two after the publication of the novel, there came about a discovery which might have suggested the mystery of the book. A hurricane in the Miami Valley blew down a huge oak, in the hollow trunk of which were a skeleton and some old shreds of clothing and a pocket-book. The latter told the story of the strangest tragedy. The remains were those of a man who had fought in the Revolutionary Army, had been an aide to Washington, and fought under St. Clair against the North-Western Indians in the rising on the Wabash in 1791. He was among the wounded, was captured and destined for the torture. While being carried to the Indian town at Upper Piqua, he managed to make his escape, though hard chased by his relentless foes.

A LIVING TOMB.

As he ran he saw a hollow oak, and, despite a mangled arm, managed by the aid of a tree growing at the side to clamber up and drop into the hollow. Then he discovered his mistake. The drop was deeper than he had imagined, and there was no escape. In his pocket book, by the faint light overhead he kept a diary of his sufferings. "November 10.—Five days without food! When I sleep I dream of luscious fruits and flowing streams. The stars laugh at my misery. It is snowing now. I freeze while I starve. God pity me!" The entries of the imprisoned creature covered eleven days and disjointedly set forth the story of St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. The tree had kept its secret for seventy years before the storm overturned it and showed once more that Nature does a little piracy in working out her schemes.

The efforts made to extend the consumption of tea in India, more particularly the cheap kinds that are within the reach of the people generally, do not seem to have been very successful so far. In some instances the octroi duty has distinctly checked the trade, and there is no authority apparently to interfere when a Municipality imposes an outrageously heavy tax. Thus in Ajmere an "ad valorem" duty of one anna per lb is levied on tea. This means an increase of 25 per cent on tea costing four annas per lb and 12½ per cent on the better quality costing eight annas. The natural result is that the trade languishes for a tax of this kind is felt at once. The Indian Tea Association have taken up the question and they would be well-advised to address the Government of India on the subject.

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LI

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Any engine used in the supply or distribution of power is called a prime mover. There are plenty of books of reference which deal with the higher branches of engineering by the aid of advanced mathematics, thermo-dynamics, &c., and there are textbooks which are for the use of the beginner and treat of the subject from quite a elementary point of view. But there would appear to be no book which will meet the requirements of the intelligent practical engineer who wishes to have within his reach "the actual designs, construction and practice among engineering manufacturers and users of prime movers at the present time." With this conviction in his mind Mr. Rankine Kennedy has presented to the public a work which will be of the greatest value to engineers who are anxious to make themselves acquainted with the latest developments in the science and art of practical engineering. The first of the six volumes of which the full work is to be composed has just been issued by the Caxton Publishing Company, and is published at nine shillings net.

Judging from the first instalment, the set will be worth their price over and over again. For from the clear and exhaustive descriptions and instructions given by Mr. Kennedy the practical man will not only be able to construct the engines and boilers but he will also be able to decide the best way of transferring the power from the prime mover to where it is wanted. In addition he will be able to calculate the cost of the power according to the system employed and the circumstances of each case. The first volume is restricted to fluid pressure machines worked by air, water, or steam. Thus it includes the steam turbine, to which some seventy pages are devoted. The place taken by the steam turbine in marine propulsion is postponed to a future volume, where it will be discussed under the head of Marine Engines. About twenty pages are devoted to windmills, water turbines, injectors, centrifugal pumps, and rosary piston engines are treated at considerable length. The next volume is to deal with internal combustion engines, hot air and furnace gas engines. The volume that contains sections on motor-car and locomotive engines is sure to have a heavy sale. From the manager to the apprentice there will be few who will not peruse these pages with advantage

The tendency to spontaneous combustion in coal when stored in bulk according to our contemporary Cassier's Magazine, has been quoted as a reason for utilising the gas-engine as a large-size power unit for central engine work. But, as the editor points out, with the large gas-engine plant there will still be the gas-producer, and the coal pile will be as much in evidence as ever. The dangers in the storing of coal are by no means imaginary. Dr. Schwartz gives as many as eleven causes of spontaneous ignition in the various forms of fuel to which we give the name of coal; but the contributory causes must act to some extent together. They need not all act in concert, but fires from any single one of the causes is a rare event. It is held by some that the amount of coal stored is the decisive factor, this view being based on figures of colliers of 1874. Out of 4 494 ships laden with coal in that year, fires broke in 1-4 per cent. of those carrying 500 tons, and the percentage gradually rose until it reached 9 per cent. in the case of ships carrying over 2,000 tons.

But it would also seem that the length of the voyage increases the risk, for in the same year, out of over 30,000 vessels laden with this deadly article, accidents by spontaneous ignition occurred on seventy, of which ten were travelling on comparatively short voyages to European ports and the remaining sixty were on board vessels going to Asia Africa, and America. Danger in the case of coke and anthracite is almost negligible. Among the sources of danger are violent movement, which sets up a grinding and pulverising of the coal, and moderate and persistent warmth, which liberates gases so that rain is a mischievous agent. Among the constituents of coal are spontaneously inflammable iron pyrites, inflammable liquids like benzol, and gases such as hydrogen, carbon monoxide &c., which when mixed with air, form explosive mixtures. Five week of weathering may lead to a deposit of as much as 40 per cent. of explosive dust. This tendency is met by blowing steam into the storage heaps and by what would seem to be the risky expedient of coating the coal with resin or coal-tar pitch. But water is better than steam and the fearful housewife need not be anxious about her coal-heap as long as the crumbly coal which she intends to store for some time is kept damped. But she must be wary about storing briquettes, for Schwartz tells us there is almost a season for briquette fires in Berlin.

A Board, consisting of officers responsible for the American coast defences, has been putting Mr. Simon Lake's submarine torpedo-boat through a series of exhaustive trials. The Holland boats at present in the American Navy are not suitable for coast defence, but the report of the Board on the Lake boat is so satisfactory that the purchase of five boats of this type has been recommended. The special points in connexion with the Protector, as the trial boat is called, are as follows: An air-lock separates the diving compartment from the crew space, and both are equipped with air and water-tight doors. The diving compartment contains a connexion to the low pressure air system, and is connected by telephone with the living space. A gauge registers the air pressure inside and the pressure of the water outside due to depth. At the bottom of the compartment is an iron door which may be opened outwards. When the door is to be opened the air-lock doors are closed and compressed air is admitted until the gauge shows that the pressure of the air and water are the same. The door can then be opened, and mines, cables, &c., can be dealt with as required.

"Thus the compartment provides for telephonic communication with the shore if the boat is being used as a picket, for destroying or repairing the cables of mines, and the crew can escape from the boat in case it comes to grief. The Board also reports very favourably on the fact that the boat can run under the surface by gasoline propulsion The elements which are most likely to get out of order in most submarines are the storage battery and the electrical equipment which provide the motive power when the vessel is submerged. But in the Lake boat an automatic sighting valve in the top of the conning tower admits air for the gasoline engines and excludes spray and water, so that the gasoline engines can run even when the boat is, to that extent, under water. She can therefore move much faster and in many conditions of light and weather will be able to get within striking distance even if her electrical equipment be totally disabled. The Board considers that vessels of this type will be invaluable wherever swift tides, rough water, or width of channel prevent reliable mine defence.

Mr. W. Fletcher has been writing for many years on the subject of steam carriages and traction engines both here and abroad. He has now collected a good deal of the material which he has published from time to time in the magazines and elsewhere, and has brought the whole subject up to date so as to form a sequel to his "History and Development of Steam Locomotion on Common Roads." The latter work was written before the invasion of the motor-car. He has confined his attention to steam-driven vehicles, being all along a sturdy believer in the virtues of steam as a motive power. The greater part of the book is devoted to the consideration of types of traction engines The chapter on the road locomotive and train for passengers and goods is full of suggestive matter. The military authorities have already realised the advantages of the engines even when limited to a speed of four miles per hour, and the author holds that were the present legislative restrictions removed and the engines allowed to run at eight miles an hour more of these engines would be required. Road locomotion would have fair play, and remote hamlets and farms would be gradually brought into contact with the nearest towns.

"The engines would be "narrow, light, and noiseless, and constructed so as to travel on any ordinary road mount steep inclines, turn sharp corners, and run close to the farmyard gate . . . enter the field or farmyard take or deliver produce, and could serve any number of farms in the district." It is estimated that for the cost of one mile of light railway such as we have in Ireland, we might have two road locomotives, two omnibuses to carry twenty or thirty passengers, and four light wagons, all mounted on springs and connected by spring draw-bars. He also criticises the tendency of the great railway companies to get into their hands the waterways of the country, a tendency which is likely to take from the citizen the free use of the roads. One company, indeed instead of buildings which are strong enough to carry traction engines and their loads has forbidden their use of the bridges over the canals under its control. Until these vexatious restrictions are removed the problem of cheap transport is not likely to find its solution. There is little question of injury to the roads when engines and trains are mounted on springs and come under the head of ordinary traffic. Mr. Fletcher's excellent volume is enriched by 250 illustration.

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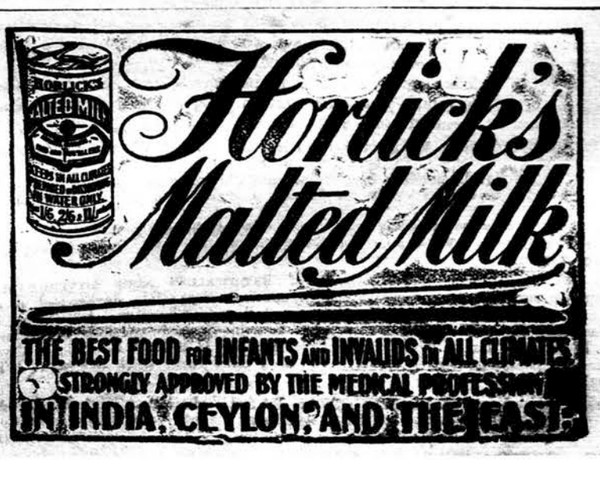
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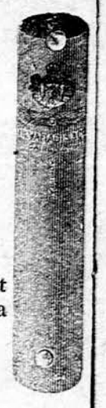

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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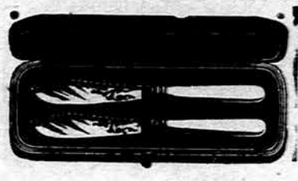

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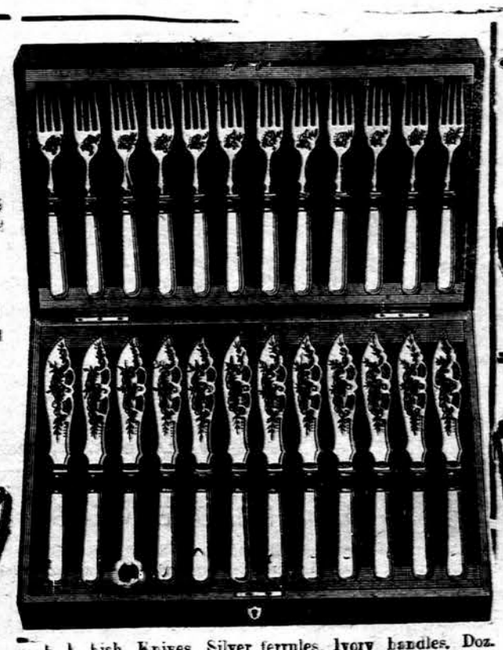

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